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VOL. XXII NO 87 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS TO MEET ON MAY 1

Informal Conference To Discuss Mahatma's Decision

A.I.C.C. To Be Convened If Govt Lifts Ban

Congress Socialists Demand Special Session

As already forecasted in "The Chronicle" it is now practically certain that members of the Congress Working Committee will meet in informal conference on May 1, at Ranchi, that is, before the larger Swarajist Conference meets in Calcutta on May 5th or 6th, to consider Mahatma Gandhi's decision on Civil Disobedience.

Mr. Rajagopalachari's view that the All-India Congress Committee should meet to take final decisions on Gandhiji's statement and the future programme and policy of the Congress, has met with increased support. Mahatma Gandhi is also reported to be agreeable to this course, if the Government ban is lifted.

Dr. Ansari, who is being inundated with messages of support and congratulations from all parts of the country, is already in telegraphic communication with other leading members of the Swaraj Party, eliciting their opinion on the feasibility of a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

In the meantime, the Bombay Section of the Congress-Socialist Group has issued a statement which says:—

"A Special session of the Indian National Congress must be called before any final decision is taken to enable the rank-and-file of the Congress who have made the biggest sacrifices to determine the future policy and programme or the Congress."

The Group considers that the present A.I.C.C. being elected in 1931, has become unrepresentative and, therefore, is not competent to take authoritative decisions and commit the Congress Organisation to them.

DEMAND FOR SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION

Present A. I. C. C. Can't Take Final Decisions

"A special session of the Indian National Congress must be called, before any final decision is taken, to enable the rank and file of the Congress, who have made the biggest sacrifices to determine the future policy and programme of the Congress."

Thus goes a statement, issued by the Bombay Section of the Congress Socialist Group. The statement proceeds:—

A.I.C.C. CAN'T DO IT?

"From several quarters the suggestion has come that a meeting of the A.I.C.C. should be convened to ratify the Swarajist move. The Group, however, feels that an A.I.C.C. which was elected in 1931 and which has, therefore, by now become thoroughly unrepresentative,

can have no authority to take any final decision that would bind the Congress to the Swarajist or any other programme. A special session of the Congress itself is necessary to enable the bulk of Congressmen to decide the Congress line of action.

SOCIALIST PROGRAMME NEEDED.

"The Congress-Socialist Group will seek to obtain the acceptance by the Congress of an economic programme on Socialist line, and to this end, it will endeavour to rally all the radical and militant elements from all over the country round such a programme.

The Group appeals to Congressmen throughout India to demand the convening of a special session of the Congress and to get into touch with this group in order to make the demand effective.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

"It has been reported in the Press that Mahatma Gandhi has accepted the idea of the Constituent Assembly on the lines suggested by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If this is true, the Group welcomes Gandhiji's adherence to one of the basic items in its programme.

"It should be remembered, however, that Pandit Jawaharlal had made it clear that a real Constituent Assembly can only meet on the capture of the political power by the Nation, when such an Assembly's decision can be implemented.

FIGHT AGAINST "W. P."

"This Group does, however, suggest that as a method of fighting the White Paper Constitution and of formulating the National Demand for Independence, the convening of a Constituent Assembly on Adult Suffrage is a better method than the contesting of elections to an impotent Legislative Assembly, elected on a narrow property franchise."

(Other News on Page 7.)

Informal Meeting Of Working Committee Members

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The "United Press" reliably understands that an informal Conference of those members of the Congress Working Committee, who are, at present, outside the jail, is likely to be held at Ranchi, where Gandhiji is due on May 1, to consider the situation, arising out of Mahatmaji's latest statement suspending civil resistance.

IF GOVT. LIFTS BAN?

If, in the meantime, however, the Government lifts the ban on the Working Committee of the Congress meeting formally, steps will be taken to convene the All-India Congress Committee meeting by that date or thereabouts to give its formal seal of approval on behalf of the Congress on Gandhiji's latest decision, which appears at present to be merely of an advisory character.

PLAYING INDIA'S GAME!

LONDON, April 12.

Conservative critics of the White Paper lacked vision and knowledge, and playing the Congress game, declared Mr. Edward Villiers in a speech in Southsea. He had evidence that some extremist Indian politicians were praying for the breakdown of the White Paper recommendations, because Indian politics would again be plunged into the melting pot and when a Socialist Government is returned to power they would secure a constitution conceding the substance of independence. It was disclosed at the meeting that the Conservative Union of Britain and India proposed to hold a series of meetings in Mr. Churchill's constituency.—Reuter.

HOW SWARAJ PARTY SHOULD WORK

Bombay Congressmen's Views

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

I am, indeed, very sorry that the statement I made yesterday as to the possible attitude that the new Swaraj Party may adopt in regard to Messrs. Jamnadas Mehata and Jamnadas Dwarakadas has led to some misapprehensions in certain quarters, though I am not at all surprised to notice that it has been the subject of lively discussions in Congress circles. What I stated was as a result of my discussions with various individuals who have been prominent in the Congress movement and gave expression to the fairly wide-spread views held that the revived Swaraj Party should not be a replica of its predecessors which was an amalgum of heterogeneous elements. That is to say, it should not find room for weaklings, wobblers and political opportunists.

THE REASON.

In this connection, I am in a position to give in a more precise form as to what lies at the bottom of the suggestion. The experience of the past four years of struggle has brought home to many a Congressman the imperative need of avoiding at all costs the lack of discipline and cohesive organisation, so essential for any action to be effective. It is, therefore, believed that now that Mahatma Gandhi has lifted the ban on the legislative front that front should be built up with concrete. In other words, only those should be enlisted for that front who will suppress individualism in the interests, not only of the Party, but of the Congress and the cause of freedom. This means that, while individual merits will be given full scope, personal prejudices and predilections will have no place. The Party will be a wing of the Congress. The "raison d'etre" of its existence is its recognition of this essential fact that it cannot cut itself away from the other parts of Congress activities.

DISCIPLINED ORGANIZATION.

My discussions with Congressmen of all ranks has convinced me that the future develop-

F. SILVEIRA, April 12, No. 3.

ment of the Congress should be on such lines as would give no room for any anarchic activities to suit the whims of an individual or a particular group of individuals. There is a large and growing section of opinion that the activities of the Congress should be planned and centrally directed and controlled and any breach of organisational discipline or deviation should be put down.

THE ESSENTIALS.

The essential principles nsisted upon are:—

(1) That the Swaraj Party should be integral part of the Congress.

(2) That its policy and programme should be decided by the Congress or an authority appointed by the Congress.

(3) That, if elections are to be contested, a proper form of pledge should be drawn the terms of which will definitely lay down that every member elected to the legislatures should bind himself to resign at the call of the competent authority, that in fact, on nomination a candidates should place in the hands of the President of the Party an undated resignation of his seat signed by him to be made full use of it as and when circumstances may warrant such use.

(4) That those elected on the Congress ticket should do every thing possible to carry out the economic programme of the Congress which has yet to be drawn up.

MAHATMA'S DECISION THROUGH "MAC'S" EYES

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 12.

Confronted with the intention of a powerful section of his colleagues to abandon non-co-operation, Mahatma Gandhi, says the National Labour fortnightly "News Letter," has not hesitated to meet them half-way with what, in effect, is no more than a public acknowledgement of the demise of its one time partner, civil disobedience.

The last word on, non-co-operation and strictly also on civil disobedience rests, of course, with the All-India Congress Committee and, on both public and personal grounds, it seems proble that, though naturally unwilling to admit that the reformed constitution would lead to the promised land, they will prefer it to political wilderness.

NO LEASE TO ASSEMBLY

Hoare Is For Extension, But Viceroy's Council Is Against It

PRESTIGE AT STAKE

Delhi Anxious to Avoid Impression Of Fright in View of Advent Of Swarajists.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 12.

Betting was the general pastime in the Assembly lobby on the issue whether the Assembly's life will be extended or not, when the bell rang for a quorum. Lobby is so cool that most of members sat there and left the Chamber.

The President finding that even 25 members were not present had the bell rung. Thereupon, some members went in and others again relapsed into comfortable sofas and resumed discussion about the extension of the life of the Assembly

DELHI AND WHITEHALL VIEWS

The general statement made in the lobby was that the Secretary of State had suggested the extension of life by a year, but that the Viceroy and the majority of his Executive Council were opposed to extension.

The reason for the latter view is stated to be that any such extension would lower the prestige of the Government by creating the impression that Government got funk at the prospect of the Swarajists coming into the Assembly.

M. L. A's CHALLENGE

A further complication has arisen by the challenge given by certain leading members of the house belonging to the Democratic and Independent parties, that if the Government gave an extension, about twenty-five members would resign as a protest and force a sort of miniature general election.

One member remarked indignantly "it is against our self-respect to sit longer in this house" moreover the Government having already decided to summon the Assembly session in July, in view of the need for giving time to members to fight their election, any change at this time would create a wrong impression.

FOR DISSOLUTION

The Viceroy is said to be very strongly in favour of dissolution, and it may be presumed that those who have been betting in favour of election this year would win.

OBEIDULLAH KHAN TRANSFERRED

Hungerstrike Given Up After 70 Days?

LAHORE, April 12.

A message from Multan states that Obeidullah Khan, who has been on hungerstrike in the new Central Jail, Multan, for about 70 days was transferred to the Sialkot District Jail last night.

The message adds that Obeidullah Khan has given up hungerstrike, but no confirmation of this news is available.—A.P.

Communal Unity Is The Need Of Hour

Mrs. Naidu Calls For Closing Of Ranks To Fight White Paper Menace

"It is the imperative duty of all true patriots to concentrate with intense and impassioned earnestness on the finding of a formula of communal harmony, which will also be in reality the formula of National Security and Salvation," says Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in a statement to the Associated Press on the recent "unseemly controversies on the communal question."

SUPREME NEED.

"Believing, as I do," she says, "that the supreme need of the hour for India's salvation from the menace of the White Paper, lies in concerted action based on the immediate and equitable adjustment of the inter-communal differences, I deeply deplore all unnecessary controversies and verbal provocations on either side that render the already clouded issues more murky and the chances of a settlment more remote.

Even more potent for mischief are the doubtless well-intentioned, but wholly unauthorised and erroneous commentaries on the original texts which, left unedited, would be clear and convincing in their language and significance."

MR. JINNAH'S ATTITUDE.

"One recent case in point, which I cannot but feel, has been fruitful of widespread misconception is Sir Mahmed Yakub's misleading interpretation of Mr. Jinnah's attitude towards the White Paper. Not as a matter of conjecture, but of certainty, I can assert with out fear of contradiction that Mr. Jinnah is strong and steadfast in his denunciation of what he has called "this treacherous scheme," as when he first made his stirring appeal to the leaders of all communities for united action for its rejection.

THAT AWARD.

As for the Communal Award to which, for the moment the Muslim community seems to cling as to a dubious sheet-anchor, and for which it claims a temporary endorsement, it is in my opinion not only an unsatisfactory, but an unjust document, and humiliating testimony to our own lack of will or capacity to compose our own domestic quarrels. It, therefore, does not entitle individuals or communities that, with singular lack of self-respect, besought the intervention of the British Premier, now to resent or repudiate the results of this arbitration, however unfair, unless and until they have formulated suitable alternatives, which are both just and generous and provide an adequate and acceptable political and psychological protection to the minorities that claim it, not by virtue of their creed or culture but on the sole and sufficient grounds that they are national minorities.

FORMULA OF HARMONY.

"It is, undoubtedly and manifestly, the imperative duty of all true patriots to concentrate with intense and impassioned earnestness on the finding of a formula of communal harmony, which will also be in reality the formula of National Security and Salvation."—A.P.

LAVANPRASAD ARRESTED

Alleged Police High-Handedness During Search Of His House

WADHWAN CAMP, April 12

Mr. Manilal Kothari wires:—

The latest telegram to me from Jamnagar states that City Inspector Tribhovandas Raval arrested Mr. Lavanprasad last evening and produced him today before the City Magistrate charging him under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. Today the City Inspector accompanied by several constables took Lavanprasad to his house, and under search warrant, searched his house.

In the course of the search, it is alleged that Mr. Lavanprasad was roughly handled and taken under arrest.

I have to-day sent a telegram to the Maharaja stating 'inter alia' "we don't mind law taking its course, but strongly protest against alleged police high-handedness."

JARDINE NOT FOR TESTS

LONDON, April 12.

It is officially announced that the M.C.C. received a letter from Jardine in February last "without anf previous communication from M.C.C." announcing that he would not be available for Tests this Summer.—Reuter.

INDIA'S AGENT IN S. AFRICA

Sir Maharaj Singh Asks Govt. Of India To Relieve Him

CAPE TOWN, April 12.

The Indian Agent-General, Sir Maharaj Singh, has asked the Government of India for permission to relinquish his duties in South Africa and return to India in January.

It is understood that the reason for his returning is that he wishes his sons to continue their education there.

Sir Maharaj Singh has also asked the Government of India to make necessary arrangements for his successor.

His Secretary, Mr. G. S. Bozman, leaves for England on a six months' holiday at the end of June after which he returns to the Indian Civil Service at Madras. He will he succeeded by Mr. C. F. Williams, at present Secretary, to the Government of India in the Home Department.—Reuter.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

LONDON, April 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Leslie Hore-Bolisha, Secretary to the Treasury, announced that an agreement has been reached with the Government of India as regards the recommendations of the Warren-Fisher Committee with reference to the Army Medical Corps and other medical services. Government's decision would be announced at the end of the month.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD WAGE DISPUTE

Mahatma Asks Owners And Labour To Arrive At Solution

NO AWARD YET

If No Amicable Settlement Is Reached Dozen Mills Will Close At End Of Month

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

Representatives of the Mill owners' Association and the Labour Association who have gone to Patna to see Mahatma Gandhi, have returned.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi discussed with them the question of the proposed wage-cut and advised them to put their heads together and find out a workable solution. Gandhiji agreed to see them again if his advice was needed.

IF NO SETTLEMENT

If an amicable settlement is not arrived at, it is expected that about a dozen mills will close down by the end of the month in view of the critical condition of the inquiry.

STRIKE SPREADS

The operatives of the Weaving Department of the Virkam Mill downed tools this morning owing, it is said, to wage dispute. The strike in two other mills for a similar reason continues.—A. P.

ARREST OF ARMY OFFICERS

Sequel To Attempt On King Carol's Life?

(Special Cable).

BUCHAREST, April 12.

Despite official denials of the plot to assassinate to King Carol and abduct Madame Lupescu, it is officially admitted that eleven army officers were arrested, being "implicated in an isolated action of subversive character." They include Colonel Precup who organised King Carol's return from exile in 1930.

The atmosphere in Rumania is troubled since the assassination of M. Duca three months ago, particularly the action of the court martial acquitting the accused leaders of the Iron Guards and merely sentencing three students directly concerned. This produced a sensation and was regarded as a blow at Government's policy of hostility to the extreme Right elements.

STOP PRESS

ALLEGED MURDER OF POLICE OFFICERS

63 Persons Charged In Tiruwadi Riots

TANJORE, April 12.

In connection with the Trivadi riots on the occasion of a temple festival on 26th March in which three officers were killed, police have charge sheeted 63 persons for disobedience of a prohibitory order, rioting armed with deadly weapons, causing obstruction to public servants in the discharge of their duties and murder of three officers, namely the Sub-Magistrate, the Sub-Inspector, and a head constable. Only thirty accused have been arrested and the rest are absconding.—A. P.

DAMAGES AWARDED TO NABHA.

MADRAS, April 12.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Stone awarded damages of Rs. 15,000 to the Maharajah of Nabha, the Maharani of Nabha, Prince Vijaya Kumari and Prince Jas Mer Singh of Nabha for alleged libel against Mr. Gopala Pillai, Printer and Publisher of "Princely India," a weekly magazine published at Delhi.—A. P.

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1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

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8. MATRIMONIAL.

2 kind-hearted Ceylonese brothers, who discard dowry and caste wishing to correspond with 2 ladies to spend pacific lives in India after quiet weddings. Ladies who love knitting or a lucrative business with several hundred Rupees preferred, please Write with particulars within 2 weeks, Box No. 2255, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Vacancies exist for Ladies and Gentlemen educated unemployed with film company. Apply enclosing As. 1-1|4 for terms. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (2221).

Wanted Manager & Cashier, for upcountry Match Factory. Apply personally Royal Service Agency, 369-71, Hornby Road, Second Floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay. 2253

Wanted. Superintendent for a daily Newspaper Printing Press, those who have experience of Lino, News and Printing Departments only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 202, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

Santa Cruz—Three minutes from Station, Beasant Street, Ankleasaria's Blocks, 4-rooms Rs. 35 and 3 rooms Rs. 30. Inquire within. (2242)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Special Agents to sell our "Lucky Policy" of Rs. Ten rupees. Terms lucrative. Upper India Insurance Society, Limited, Ambala. 4. (2212).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Public Notices

NOTICE

RATEPAYERS ARE WARNED against paying bills for Municipal Rates and Taxes without receiving back at the time of payment the bills duly receipted. The only legal receipt is the receipted bill itself impressed with the Coat of Arms of the Municipal Corporation. Receipts written on ordinary slips of paper are invalid and cannot be recognised.

Ratepayers, when in doubt about any payment, or about any assessment matter relating to their properties, should apply for information to the Assessor and Collector at the Head Office.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner.
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay.
13th April, 1934

(8230)

BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION, LIMITED

FIRST & FINAL DIVIDEND 1933.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company has declared a First & Final Dividend of 7 per cent per annum on the Ordinary Shares.

Payment will be made on the shareholder's personal application or written instructions to the Company.

By Order of the Board,
F. W. RICHINGS,
Secretary.

Hultsdorf Mills, P.O. Box 281, COLOMBO.
6th April, 1934.

8226.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT, 1913.

Re: EXPORT-DIENST (INDIA), LIMITED, BOMBAY
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE

In persuance of Section 209 Clause 1, of the Indian Company's Act 1913. Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Agakhan Building, 2nd Floor, 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay at 11 a.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 27th April, 1934 to take action as per clause 2 of Section 209 aforesaid, regarding the Liquidation of the Company as per Special Resolution passed on 5th April, 1934, copy of which is given below:—

"RESOLVED THAT as it is not possible to continue the business of the Company and as there is no possibility of money coming forth from any source, the Company be and is hereby put into Voluntary Liquidation and Mr. Girdharilal of 109 A. Mahendra Mansion, Fort, Bombay, be and is appointed as Liquidator and he be requested to do this work without any remuneration".

(Sd.) GIRDHARILAL,
Liquidator.

(8224)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE UNDER ORDER 5, RULE 20, CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

IN THE COURT OF MALIK FATEH KHAN, M.A., P.C.S., SUBORDINATE JUDGE, I CLASS, DELHI.

SUIT NO. 458 OF 1933.

THE DELHI SYNDICATE LTD., Delhi ..... Plaintiff.
Versus.
(1) ABDUL RAHIM and
(2) HUSSAIN BHAI, Ahmedabad ..... Defendants.

CLAIM for recovery of Rs. 1350.

To,

1. Abdul Rahim s/o Hussain Bhai, Kazi's Well, Tajpore, Ahmedabad;
2. Hussain Bhai s/o Rahman Bhai House No. 4626 near Kazi's Well, Ahmedabad.

WHEREAS summonses, issued to the above defendants have been received unserved, and the court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that the above defendants are keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding service, or that for any other reason the summons cannot be served in the ordinary way; This proclamation is, therefore, under Order V, Rule XX of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, issued requiring the attendance of the above defendants in this court on the 18th day of April, 1934, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, either in person, or by an agent, or by a duly authorised pleader on his behalf, to defend the above suit, and directing that in the event of his failure to attend, as above directed, ex-parte proceedings will be taken against him.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this 6th day of April, 1934.

FATEH KHAN,
Sub-Judge,
1st Class,
DELHI.

8225.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Contributory Mortgage, dated 14th December, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 19th April, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on site the undermentioned properties either in one lot or in separate lots.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

Government leasehold land with 1460 square yards, New Survey No. 3/3686, Cadastral Survey No. 405 (part) 'E' Ward No. 6190, Street No. 1 Old, and 85 New, and bounded on East by S. No. 349. West by Lots 2 and 4, South by Hathi Baug Road, and North by Love Lane.

LOT NO. 2.

Government leasehold land with building 1,000 square yards, New Survey No. 4/3686. Cadastral Survey No. 405 (part), 'E' Ward No. 6199. Street No. 10 Old, 97 New, and bounded on East by Lot No. 1, North by Love Lane, West by Lot No. 3 and South by Lot No. 4.

LOT NO. 3.

Government leasehold land with building 1,208 square yards, New Survey No. 5/3686, Cadastral Survey No. 405 (part) 'E' Ward No. 6191, (1-2-2A-3-4), Street No. 10, 2a, 2b; 2c; 75; 87; 89; 91 and 87a and bounded on the East by Lot No. 2, North by Love Lane, West by Cadastral Survey No. 378 and on the South by Lot No. 4.

LOT NO. 4.

Government leasehold land with building 992 square yards, New Survey No. 6/3686, Cadastral Survey No. 405 (part) 'E' Ward No. 6192, 6193, 6198; Street Nos 3; 4 and 9 Old, 85a and 85b New, and bounded on East by Lot No. 1; North by Lots Nos, 2 and 3, West by Cadastral Survey No. 374, South by Hathi Baug Road.

LOT NO. 5.

Government leasehold building 608 square yards, New Survey No. 7/3686, Cadastral Survey No. 363, 'E' Ward No. 6206 (1), (2), (3), and Street Nos. 1-2-3, 170, 17B Old, 49; 2; 4 New; and bounded on East by Hathi Baug Road (c), North by Hathi Baug Road, West by Cadastral Survey No. 373 and South by Cadastral No. 364.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TANK STREET (SURTI MOHOLLA).

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Dayambai, daughter of Tyabji Noorbhai and wife of Esmailji Abdul Hoosein, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction at the premises (TOMORROW) SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of November 1932 and Further Charge dated the 15th day of March 1933 made between the said Dayambai of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece of Government land with buildings at Tank Street admeasuring about 197.75 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1387 of Byculla Division and bounded on the East by Public passage, on the West by Tank Street, on the North by the property of Haji Wahedina Ebrahim and on the South by the property of Mulla Jafferbhai Hussanally and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 398 and Street No. 105.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordas & Co. Solicitors at 38, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th April, 1934, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks the following goods:—

Hosiery; Glassware; Raisins; Electric-wire; Medicine: Iron: Wood: etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE ON (SUNDAY) 15th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Next to Vianelli's Restaurant of teak and blackwood complete bunglow furniture, Drawing room cabinet, Tilting chesterfield and drawing room suits, Godrej and chubb safes, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Cottage Piano (S. Rose & Co.) Wardrobes, Sofa Cabinet, Musical Box, Harmonium, Garden Sattee, Glassware, etc., Property of a Wealthy Gentleman and others. On View.

VORA & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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AT THE

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From Saturday 14th April

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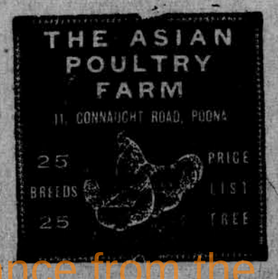

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THE CARLTON

Our Indore Letter

SUCCESSFUL INDORE EXHIBITION

Round-up Of Dacoits

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, April 11.

Quite a record number of prizes were obtained this year by the students of N. B. Vidyalaya, Indore at the recently held exhibition at Biscopark. In the educational section, special mention must be made of the instructive and beautiful maps, viz., earthquake map of the 'world' and 'the map of India showing 'quake ruined parts' and 'the time indicator'. The technical section was well represented and offered an excellent display of the various designs in weaving and spinning. The drawing section displayed greater variety and quality in model and free hand drawing.

The Bhandari School of Indore has shown tremendous progress under its popular superintendent Mr. G. S. Anikhendi, M.A., and the school is bound to prove a blessing in the long run in regard to the benefits of Technical Education.

DACOITS' GANG ROUNDED UP.

The Indore police recently arrested a gang of dacoits alleged to have committed 19 dacoities during the last two years in the neighbourhood of Gwalior, Indore and Dewas.

"PRAY FOR HEALTH OF OBEIDULLAH"

D. I. Khan Congress Workers' Resolution

D. I. KHAN, April 12

A meeting of the local Congress workers was held at the house of Mr. Ramzan Khan pleader in which the following resolutions were passed:—

Prayer should be offered to God for the health and long life of Obeidullah Khan who is hunger-striking in Multan Jail.

Every individual local citizen should try his best for Hindu-Muslim Unity.

A national week should be celebrated in memory of Mr. Jagdish's services to the nation and subscriptions for the expenses of Jagdish Library, should be called from the public.—(United Press).

KONCANIM PERFORMANCE

(From A Correspondent)

There was a crowded house at the Royal Opera on Sunday for the Performance of the Union Jack Dramatic Co., given in aid of The Motherland's Youth Society.

A "Sareholders Fight" a romantic comedy in Koncanim with Goan music, written and directed by Mr. A. J. Rocha, enabled the cosmopolitan gathering to reach a true appreciation of Koncanim performance. There was not a dull moment in the well conceived and excellently acted play that won appreciation from the audience. Al the artistes gave their best, as did the popular Goan comedians who were encored several times.

The patrons included, H. E. the Consul for Persia, H. H. the Mamaraja of Bhajand, Atya Begum Sahib and Senhor, V. de Bragance Cunha. H. H. the Maharajah of Bhajang, in a short and concise speech, thanked the Union Jack Dramatic Co on behalf of the audience.

Mr. S. S. Kavalekar the President of the Motherland's Youth Society, spoke about the Society, a non-communal organisation which had the laudable object of rendering social service.

His Excellency the Prime Minister Plenipotenciary for Afghanistan who was in Bombay en-route to Rome, expressed his regret not to be present at the performance which he was to attend.

ANTI-STOVE LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES

The Anti-Stove league was started on the 27th March 1934. During the 15 days of its existence more than 200 meetings in the chawls, streets etc., were held. The workers of the League visited hundreds of houses. Ten thousand hand-bills printed in English, Gujarati and Hindi were distributed. They contain a cartoon showing the Anti-Stove workers killing the huge snake emerging from the stove and another showing a woman burning from the use of stove and the following words under the cartoon." To keep stoves in home is just like rearing snakes. Do destroy that living poisonous snake, if you love your wife, sisters and children, as it devours your beloved ones in their prime of life.

There has been no stove tragedy during this period.

In the U. P. Legislative Council to-day practically the whole day was taken up in discussing a motion of the Finance Member to refer to a select committee four bills relating to agricultural indebtedness. The motion was unanimously accepted by the House.

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LAST DAY TO-DAY
To see the mighty Monumental picture
CATHERINE THE GREAT
thousands have warmly applauded this mighty London Films Masterpiece. Brilliant Production. Directed by Alexandra Korda.
RELEASED THROUGH UNITED ARTISTS.
HUNDREDS OF MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS in gorgeous velvet dresses in the Ball Room scene is a spectacular sight never to be forgotten.
After its tremendous success and popularity in London and New York
CATHERINE THE GREAT
is now creating a sensation in BOMBAY
GORGEOUS SETTINGS—
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ELIZABETH BERGNER
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A magnificent monumental picture of the 18th Century Russia produced on a sumptuous and lavish scale
Also Mickey Mouse in "Mickey's GIANT LAND"
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"S" Beer is specially Brewed for the Tropics from selected Malt & Hops
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OFFER OF KINGSHIP TO DR. SHELDRAKE

English Missionary Consents To Rule "Islamestan" In Sinkiang Province

HYDERABAD (Deccan), (By Mail.)

A romance, which might be a modern version of a tale from the Arabian Nights, was unfolded by Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, an English Muslim Missionary, who has just returned to Hyderabad after an extensive tour of the Far East, in an interview on the reported offer to him of the Kingship of the Chinese Province of Sinkiang.

"The report is perfectly true," said Dr. Sheldrake, "but it does not concern the whole Sinkiang Province, but only a portion of it, with a population of some 15 millions, all of whom are Muslims."

Dr. Sheldrake added that following the recent declaration of independence by the Sinkiang Province, and driven to desperation by the tyranny of the Chinese Governors and other officials, the Muslim population of that province decided to establish a separate State of their own, and in pursuance of this, they ejected the entire non-Muslim officials. But difficulties arose as to who should wield supreme power in the new State. Half a dozen Generals, each with a large following, sought to gain supremacy with the result that during the past eighteen months and more the country has been torn by endless strife.

The offer of the kingship to him, therefore, was a way out of the impasse.

HOW THE OFFER WAS MADE

Dr. Sheldrake visited Siam, the Malaya archipiago, North Borneo, Japan, Mongolia, the Phillipines, and not the least, China with a view to forming contacts with far flung Muslim communities in these places and to interpret Islam to them.

In the course of his tour he reached Peking, now called Peiping. While he was sitting in the Grand Hotel, he was informed by Mr. Simpson, who had accompanied him on the tour, that a "delegation from Turkestan" had arrived quietly overnight and wished a private interview. Dr. Sheldrake continued. "We adjourned to my room and there entered a group of people who were very grave in demeanour. On being assured that I was actually Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, they came forward with ceremonial bows, knelt and kissed my hand.

"I felt exceedingly embarrassed, and urged them to be seated. This they would not do, but one began to read a document, translating paragraph after paragraph. It stated that some time previously a meeting had been held in Sinkiang and the proposal had been put forward to declare the unoccupied portion of that province a new and separate State." It seemed that certain names were put forward of people who, it was considered, might be eligible to be the ruler. The document went on, the doctor said, to state that the new Council had unanimously chosen him, and that they had dared to issue a proclamation, owing to the urgency of the situation, that the people had elected "Khalid Sheldrake" as the ruler of the new State, and that he should be recognised as "His Majesty King Khalid."

"This was indeed a great surprise to me", he added. The delegation encouraged their translater to proceed. He then, in their name, took a solemn oath of loyalty to him as their duly elected King, and each followed in turn.

"They then requested me kindly to suggest a new and distinct name for this new Muslim State. I suggested "Islamestan," which was hailed by a chorus of approval.

It was explained to the tourist clearly that it would be particularly dangerous to endeavour to reach Sinkiang at that moment and the delegation put before him the real situation, showing the actual photographs of mutilation and murder, as evidence of the terrible reign of blood in Sinkiang before the people rose and formed the new State. He was warned of the dangers of assassination en route, of the civil war in the State itself, of the perpetual threat of armed Chinese or Russian intervention. He was cautioned as to the political schemes going on in Central Asia. From this description he got a better idea of the actual state of affairs than he could have got by months of study, or veen by touring. Dr. Sheldrake wanted time to think over this proposal. The "delegation" however, wished to have a definite reply before leaving Peking.

"I thought the matter over very carefully", said the Doctor. I had the choice of becoming a Monarch or refusing these earnest and poor people, who might lose heart and become desperate, or the prey of some political adventurer.

PROCLAIMED AS KING

It was a weighty problem. Before the delegation left they were assured by the tourist of his acceptance of their nomination, and would be their ruler. They then repeated the oath of allegiance and read out a new document, prepared by them overnight in which they hailed the Doctor as "His Majesty, King Khalid of Islamestan," and stated that they would convey his message to the people.

"It thus happens that I am a King of an Asiatic State." The situation is very grave, and the Chinese Muslims of Shanghai have protested strongly to the Nanking Government, on behalf of the Chinese Muslims in the whole of Sinkiang, urging the punishment of those guilty of those terrible atrocities.

"It has been stated in the Press", continued Dr. Sheldrake, "that an appeal has been made to the League of Nations at Geneva that I should be recognised by the Great Powers, and of course unofficially, certain States have made overtures to me, but I am not inclined to refer to the League of Nations, who have absolutely no jurisdiction in the matter.

"ABSENT KING."

"I am not ready to be the pawn in any political game or to be the nominee of any certain Power. It may be that I may prefer at present to be an "absent King" and watch events closely, before returning to the new State.

The Doctor said that Mr. Simpson would pay a visit to Sinkiang to report to me on the state of affairs there while he would tour Persia, Afghanistan and other neighbouring States before returning to England.

GIDVANI'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 11.

Dr. Choithram Gidvani's health in the Hyderabad Central Jail is causing great anxiety.

Apart from the acute trouble of bleeding piles, which has reached the stage of Thrombosis, it is reported that his legs have lost all strength and mere walking gives him pain.

He is getting malarial attacks frequently, which is largely due to the insanitary condition of the rooms which are full of mosquitoes.—United Press.

SOCIETY WEDDING AT LAHORE

(From A Correspondent).

LAHORE April 11.

Mr. A. Latifi the Financial Commissioner, Revenue, of the Punjab and Mrs. Latifi entertained to-day a party of over 500 prominent ladies and gentlemen of the province in the Shalamar Gardens on the occasion of the marriage of their daughter, Jamila Khatun, to Mr. M. B. Lukmani of Bombay. His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, who was the chief guest, was received at the main gate by the host and hostess. A mediaeval touch was given to the reception by the "dhols" and "tutis" of the Indian band or "shadiana" that was stationed in the "naubat khana" above the gateway in accordance with ancient practice. These old-time strains were, however, stilled by the boom of the usual salute fired on the arrival of the Governor, and thereafter the party was entertained by the band of the Punjab Police and the pipers of the 10/8th Punjab Regiment.

The bride who looked charming in a shimmering sari of red brocade and the bridegroom were present at the party to receive the congratulations of the guests. Both the bride and the bridegroom are the grand-children of the late Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji of Bombay and have, therefore, many friends in Bombay.

KURLA MUNICIPALITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, April 12.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Shankarrao Jayramrao Zunzarrao, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council representing the Bombay Suburban and Thana districts, the meeting of the general board of the Kurla Municipality was adjourned last evening to April 14 (Saturday), after passing the condolence resolution all standing.

Sir Gerald Du Maurier the well-known English actor whose death occurred on Wednesday.

MUSLIM SHOT DEAD IN BENGAL

Hindu Youths Whip Out Revolvers When Challenged at 2 a. m.

DACCA, April 11.

In connection with the revolver incident at Narayanganj last night further information reveals that at about 2 a.m. three Mohamedans in Degbhog village near Narayanganj saw three youths passing them in a suspicious manner. When the youths were asked to halt they did not pay any heed. The Mohamedans getting more suspicious followed them upon which two youths stopped and said that they were returning after attending a function.

The Mohamedans recognised the third man as implicated in the Narayanganj Telegraph wire cutting case. Muzaffar and Ramjan, caught hold of the two youths, one of whom whipped a revolver and shot at Muzaffar in the abdomen, and another shot Ramjan who followed his assailant with cries for help.

Villagers who were attracted by the cries found Muzaffar lying in a pool of blood and Ramjan dead with injuries on his person. Muzaffar was removed to hospital where the bullet was extracted. He is lying in a precarious condition.

A number of houses were subsequently searched in the Narayanganj town and a large number of Hindu youths were arrested.

A large number of Hindu houses were also searched at Dacca this afternoon during which police recovered a revolver from a house in Roy Lane.—A.P.

RAIN LIKELY TO CONTINUE IN N.W.F.P.

Temperature Remains Above Normal In U. P.

POONA, April 12.

The western disturbance is passing eastwards and has caused fairly widespread thunderstorms and hail with local rain in North-West Frontier Province Kashmir, the Punjab and in Kumaon Hills and scattered duststorms in North Baluchistan and the plains of East and North Punjab. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Bengal, while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur and Upper Burma.

The day temperature is above normal in West United Provinces and the central parts of the country.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Minbu one and a half inches; Lashio quarter; Sibsagar three; Dhubri and Cherrapunji one; Gauhati three-quarters; Chittagong, Calcutta, Mymensingh and Dinajpur a half; Shillong a half; Tezpur, Burdwan and Chaibasa a quarter; Sonamarg one and a half; Dalhousie three-quarters; Khushab, Srinagar and Murree a half; Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Cherat a quarter.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will decrease in North West Frontier Province and the plains of Punjab and local falls will recur in Kashmir and the Punjab Kumaon Hills. Thunderstorm and rain will be fairly widespread in Assam and Bengal and occur at a few stations in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces and East United Provinces and in Burma. Scattered duststorms may occur in East Punjab United Provinces and the central parts of the country.—A. P.

City's Maximum Temperature—90.9 Degs.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12th April 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.015 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.9 degrees 2.6 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees 1.9 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movementof of wind in 24 hours 125 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 3

Weather remarks:—Variable sky.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, April 12.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every food of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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IN SPITE OF THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS DUTY ON CIGARETTES, THERE IS NO INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF
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CIGARETTES
12 AS. PER TIN OF 50
2 1/2 AS. PER PACKET OF 10
Smoke
PASSING SHOW
FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE

YOUR HAIR NEEDS
This Stimulating Tonic

Have you tried Listerine Tooth Paste? You will be surprised at its quick cleansing action and its remarkably refreshing taste. Best of all you will like its low price.
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● Listerine Antiseptic does far more for your hair and scalp than ordinary hair tonics can do. It revives and invigorates the hair roots and keeps the scalp free from tiny infections. Apply it full strength, rub it in vigorously—you'll feel a refreshing tingle that tells you how thoroughly Listerine does its work. Just a few applications of Listerine will make your hair softer, healthier, and more lustrous. Why not start the Listerine treatments tonight?
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Cures Radically HYDROCELE Without Operation
in 15 minutes. in Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

COMMON PLAYGROUND MISSION PROPERTY

Deputation To Represent Vengurla Grievance

A meeting of the residents of Vengurla was held in Bombay on the 11th instant under the presidentship of Mr. S. V. Shirgaonkar, to consider the situation arising out of the action of the Collector of Ratnagiri in handing over the common playground to the American Presbyterian Mission inspite of protests lodged by several representative sporting and popular, local associations.

The meeting, after resolving that the step taken was in disregard of the public interests, decided to lead a representative deputation, headed by Mr. B. S. Kamat, M.L.C., to the Hon. the Revenue Member and the Secretary of the Revenue Department and represent the public grievance.

RULE AGAINST SOLICITOR DISMISSED

No 'Prima Facie' Case For Perjury, Says S.C.C. Judge

"There is no doubt that the courts have to jealously watch and preserve the purity of justice, but the courts have also to be careful and see that no innocent person is harrassed," observed Mr. V .G. Deshpande, Judge, Small Causes Court, in passing orders that there was no "prima facie" case against the defendant, Mr. Surajmal Mehta, to institute criminal proceedings against him.

The facts disclosed in the course of inquiry showed that the plaintiff had filed a suit in 1931 against the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 949-0-0 being the amount spent by the plaintiff in purchasing toilet and shaving requisites and taking them to Palanpur at the request of the defendant, and also monies spent for going to and coming from Palanpur.

The amount also included charges for services rendered as a hair-dresser at Palanpur at defendant's request for 7 days at Rs. 10 per day. The defendant denied that he called the Plaintiff to Palanpur and denied the claim. The suit was dismissed. Recently, plaintiff, while looking out for other documents, found a post card written by the defendant from Palanpur to plaintiff in Bombay in February 1928. The card stated "Please start on 13th inst. Monday by 1st mail so as to arrive here on 14th inst, without fail. H.H. The Nawab Saheb will visit on the 15th in the evening."

Replying on the post card, the plaintiff made an application to the court for the issue of a rule calling upon the defendant to show cause why sanction should not be granted to him to prosecute the defendant for perjury. A rule was issued.

After hearing the parties, His Honour came to the conclusion that there was nothing in the post card which was irreconcileable with the statements made by the defendant at the hearing of the suit. The point at issue was whether the defendant had invited the plaintiff for his son's marriage at Palanpur, and had asked him to bring with him toilet requisites. The post card did not refer to the marriage nor was it couched in such language as would make one infer that it was a marriage invitation. The reference to the Nawab conveyed an impression that the post card was written in fulfilment of a promise previously made by the defendant to inform plaintiff of the date on which plaintiff would have been able to see the Nawab.

The rule was discharged with costs as no "prima facie" case had been made out against the defendant.

Mr. V. M. Mone with Mr. Champakial Modi appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. A. S. Davar appeared for the defendant.

BOMBAY'S OFFG. CHIEF JUSTICE

Mr. Justice Murphy To Act While Sir J. Beaumont Goes On Leave

Mr. Justice S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., to act as Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on leave of the Honourable Sir John Beaumont, Kt., K.C., or pending further orders.

The Honourable Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell, M.B.E., Barrister-at-Law, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted leave upto 30th June 1934 to the 23rd August 1934 inclusive.

Mr. Z. Z. Ahmed, to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police Belgaum, vice Mr. J. R. Harris transferred.

Mr. G. G. Ray, Superintendent of Police, Sind Criminal Investigation Department, is granted leave on average pay from the 4th May 1934 to the 29th September 1934, inclusive.

Mr. G. B. Constantine, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, is granted, from the 18th June 1934, or subsequent date of relief, leave on average pay for four months followed by study leave for six months, with permission to prefix so much of the summer vacation of the District Court, Ahmedabad, as he may avail himself of it he proceeds on leave from the 18th June 1934.

In a temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector is created for a period of six months, and Mr. Yasinmian Amirmian Faruki is appointed to held it and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Broach and Panch Mahals, vice Mr. Y. R. Farpia, I.C.S.

Lieutenant-Commander I. D. Elliot, A.D.C., is granted leave on average pay for two months and twenty days ex-India from the 14th April 1934.

Mr. W. X. Mascarenhas, B.E., I.S.E., Officiating Executive Engineer, Warah Division, is granted, leave on average pay ex-India for six months and three days from 3rd May 1934.

Saiyad Muniruddin Sirajuddin Moulvi, on return to duty, to officiate as Collector of Nawabshah vice Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., on relief, to officiate as Collector of Karachi and Superintendent of Stamps, vice Mr. G. F. S. Collins, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. B. Venkatappiah, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Kanara, vice Mr. D. R. Pradhan, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

HELPING THE UNEMPLOYED

Arrangements For Providing Work And Meals

In order to help the Unemployed in the city of Bombay arrangements have been made to supply decent food consisting of wheat bread, (dal), rice, vegetable, chutney, at Rs. 5 per mensem for two meals in a day.

In the beginning, some petty work, like hawking stationery, and photos will be provided to these unemployed, and the cost of food will be deducted from their earnings. The cost of food will be nearly two annas six pies per day. The unemployed can find jobs during the whole day, and work for their food for two hours. Those who wish to take opportunity of this relief should see Sirdar Jamiat Singh, 128, Dinshah Mahal, Dhobi Talao.

FORGET COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES

Jamiat Singh Advises Sikhs To Organise Themselves

A fervent appeal to the Sikhs to leave no stone unturned to settle communal differences in the Punjab before launching any offensive against the Communal award was made by Sirdar Jamiat Singh at a huge public meeting held on Wednesday evening on the Chowpatty sands. Mr. Badr Jalali president of the Abrar party presided.

The president in his speech discussed the communal differences among Hindus and Muslims of India and said that if all the different warring parties joined heads together, the communal question was not a difficult question to be solved. Mr. Badr Jalali impressed upon his co-religionists to be friend the Hindus and similarly asked the Hindus to forget all differences and unite and work for the liberation of the motherland.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh who spoke next referred to the recent Sikh conference presided over by Sirdar Kharak Singh, held at Lahore and regretted that the Sikhs had resolved to enlist one lakh of Akalies to fight the Communal Award. The Sikhs should join heads with Hindus and Muslim of Punjab and try to settle the question without recourse to any Satyagraha. The brave Sikh community should not fritter away its energies on a matter like the capturing of some seats in the councils.

He similarly wished that Muslims of the Punjab would not neglect the claim of sister communities and try to come to honorable settlement with the Sikhs. The one lakh of Akalis who are being recruited for communal award should better organise themselves for working for the country's freedom.

Mr. Devichand Shah who spoke next appealed for Hindu Muslim unity and the meeting terminated with cries of Hindu Muslim Ki Jai.

BAI SAKHI FAIR COMMENCES

Procession Of Sikhs Formed At Panjasahib

(From A Correspondent)

HASAN ABDUL, April 11

The annual Baisakhi fair at Panjasahib commenced this morning with the arrival of thousands of Sikhs from all over the Punjab and certain other parts of India such as Karachi, Delhi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Calcutta.

The Gurdwara Committee has made accommodation provision for, sanitation light and cooking for half a lakh of pilgrims.

North Western Railway has opened a special branch booking office, while an additional post office in hse mela area is already working.

PROCESSION STARTS

Later.—Amid thundering shouts of "Sat Sri Akal" the grand Baisakhi procession at Panjasahib started afternoon. It was headed by bands, followed by Scouts, Rovers of numerous schools of upper Punjab and the Frontier Provinces. The procession passed through all important bazars of the town where welcome gates were constructed. A religious diwan was held this evening.

According to the present arrangements the Sikh Ladies Conference and the Social conference and Kavidarba will take place to-morrow, and the Industrial Conference on Friday, when Sir Jogindera Singh, Agriculture Minister, Punjab, is expected to preside over it.

RS. 2,500 PAID TO VILLAGE KHOTS

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, April 12.

The Government having deposited a sum of about Rs. 20,000 in the District Court, Thana, for paying interest due to several village khots of the Kolaba District, who had filed as many as 60 applications (darkhasis) on February 13 for the recovery of the amounts, the first instalment of about Rs. 2,500 was paid yesterday to some of them under orders from the Assistant Judge Mr. B. V. Dalvi, who is engaged in disposing of those applications.

The remaining khots will be paid gradually in about a month.

LABOUR LEADER FINED RS. 100

Found Guilty Of Breach Of Magistrate's Order

A fine of Rs. 100 was imposed on Nathu Tukaram Parulekar, a labour leader of Dhulia who was found guilty of disobeying an order issued against him by the District Magistrate of East Khandesh, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Thursday. In default of payment of fine the accused was to undergo imprisonment for two months.

The accused was ordered by the District Magistrate of Dhulia not to participate in Congress activities or in public meetings. In January last he obtained permission from the District Magistrate to attend the Bombay Session of the All-India Textile Workers Conference as a delegate. The permission was granted. It was alleged by the prosecution that while in Bombay the acused abused the concession given to him by addressing two labour meetings.

NOT POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

The defence of the accused was that the meetings were addressed in connection with the Textile Conference and had nothing to do with political propaganda.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY

London Highfield Victorious

LONDON, April 11.

Under Rugby Northern Union Rules the match between London Highfield and Leigh resulted as follows: London Highfield 25 points, Leigh 18.

The match between Oldham and Wigan resulted as follows: Oldrham 7 Wigan 12.

The match between Hunslet and Wakefield after the score was 11 points and 7 respectively was abandoned a few minutes from time owing to bad light.—Reuter.

ENGLISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Sunderland & Manchester City Draw On Wednesday

LONDON, April 11.

Following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Sunderland 0. Manchester City 0.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Gillingham 5, Northampton 1.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Wrexham 5, Tranmere 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION).

Celtic 3, St. Mirren 0.

Motherwell 6, Cowdenbeath 1.

St Johnstone 5, Aberdeen 1.

DEATH OF JIRO SATOH REGRETTED

All-India Tennis Association Expresses Sympathy

The All-India Lawn Tennis Association has sent the following cable to the Japanese Association sympathizing with them for their loss of Jiro Satoh, the Japanese Davis Cup captain, who committed suicide by jumping overboard while the team was on its way to Europe:

"All-India Lawn Tennis Association wishes to express deepest sympathy and regret at death of Jiro Satoh, a great tennis player and sportsman."

Satoh visited India at the end of 1932.

STRIKE IN OIL MILL

Workers Resort To Mass Picketing

(From A Correspondent.)

The Swastik Oil Mill workers have gone on strike for the last four days. The Strike Committee has been conducting the strike propaganda.

The meetings of the strikers take place every morning. This morning the management made a feeble effort to get new men to start work, but the strikers who were on the alert resorted to mass picketing.

The strikers are quite enthusiastic and are determined to continue till their demands are granted.

The Strike Committee drafted this morning some demands of the strikers which were placed [illegible] prepared by them overnight in [illegible] Desai were authorized by the Strike Committee to submit these demands to the management.

Accordingly a letter was written to the Director of the Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., incorporating these demands and intimating willingness of the Strike Committee to negotiate with the company.

THEY WANT BACK MUNICIPALITY

Failure Of Broach Committee Of Management

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, April 10.

A largely attended public meeting of the Citizens of Broach was held in the Town Hall on Monday Khan Bahadur Valibax Adambhai Patel M.L.C. presided.

Sjt. Thakorlal Munshi, the leading advocate, moved the following resolution, "That this meeting of the Citizens of Broach places on record its emphatic opinion that the Committee of Management has failed objectly in rectifying the alleged grievances put forth by the Government against the superseded Municipality, namely, (1) The settlement of the question of the primary school teachers salaries, (2) improvement of municipal finances by further legitimate taxation (3) introduction of water works and sewage systems (4) improvement of the sanitation of the town (5) the upkeep of city roads and (6) removal of encroachments. Although it had a longer lease of life than originally contemplated and declares that (1) on account of its wastage of municipal revenues on capital works of doubtful utility, in contravention of numerous resolution of the previous Municipal Boards and the suggestions of the Government (2) on road repairs made inefficiently and unprofessionally and its policy of all round increase in house-tax in times of depression without proper inquiry and such other acts of omission and commission it has lost the confidence of the public of Broach.

(2) That this meeting urges upon the Government the necessity of re-establishing a popularly elected municipality at an early date and puts on record its strong protest against the continuance of the present committee any longer. Prominent citizens such as Sjts. Thakorlal Munshi, Dahayabhai Patel, Manilal Tricumdas, Chunilal Bhagvandas Gandhi and Dasturji made lengthy speeches in support of the resolution. Every speaker dwelt at length on the alleged misapplication of municipal funds by Committee of Management, Others deplored the sanitary conditions of the city. Earnest appeals were made by several speakers to remove the Committee of Management and to re-establish a popularly elected municipality. The president, while placing the resolution for votes, observed that it was foolish to build markets when the salaries of primary school teachers were not paid. The debt of Rs. 27,000 was hanging on the head of the Committee. The resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting with great ovation.

Mr. Darasha, D. Kelawala in moving the votes of thanks to the chair declared that the old board had spent thousands of rupees in Fatatalav The main purpose was to erect a scientific market at Fatatalay now we have learnt with great surprise that the Committee had set at naught the resolution of the Board and has showed boldness to reconstruct the old market. He asked the president whether this act of the Committee was legal? Mr. Kelawala added that the resolution of Board was not contravened, and hence the contemplatation to reconstruct the market was illegal. The meeting dispersed at 8 p.m.

EFFORTS TO STOP SUTTA GAMBLING

Three More Convicted By Kurla Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, April 12.

Vigorous efforts are being made to stamp out the evil of laying bets on American cotton futures by the Kurla police, who arrested in all about 20 persons under the gambling Act by carrying out ten raids in the course of the last two months.

The Resident Magistrate of Kurla convicted yesterday three Hindus on charges of keeping a common gaming house and receiving betting slips. Shrinivas Vasudeo Kamat was fined Rs. 100 while Bhagwan Narayan and Ganpat Baburao were ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

Ponnani Maunathul Islam Association

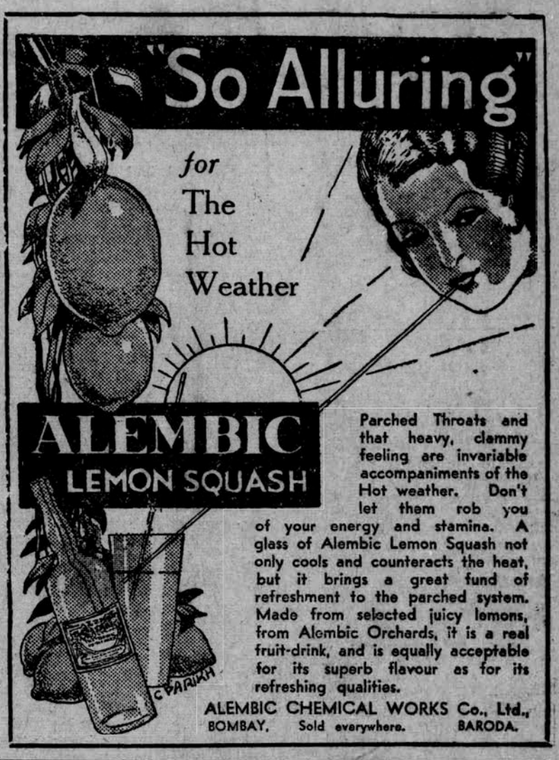
The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Maunathul Islam Sabha, Ponani, writes:—

It is proposed to hold the 33rd annual gathering of the Ponani Maunathul Islam Sabha on the 28th and 29th instant under the presidency of Maulana Shaukat

Ponani Maunathul Islam Association is the only Islamic Charitable institution of its kind, not only in Kerala but in the whole of India, which attends to all needs of the new converts. It has till new converted above 18,000 Muslims.

It has been decided to take two representatives from every Islamic institution and Juma Masjids. Hence it is requested that Muthavallis of the Masjids will kindly select their representative on a Friday after Juma prayers and their names and addresses so as to reach on or before 20th instant to the Secretary, Reception Committee, Maunathul Islam Sabha, Ponani.

Those who wish to send the resolutions for discussion are requested to send them a week before the annual meeting.



Parched Throats and that heavy, clammy feeling are invariable accompaniments of the Hot weather. Don't let them rob you of your energy and stamina. A glass of Alembic Lemon Squash not only cools and counteracts the heat, but it brings a great fund of refreshment to the parched system. Made from selected juicy lemons, from Alembic Orchards, it is a real fruit-drink, and is equally acceptable for its superb flavour as for its refreshing qualities.

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY. Sold everywhere. BARODA.

IRA : REVA SANDAL : JAYANTI CHARMOS : JAMUNA

For Toilet

RAKA—The Superfine Shaving Soap.

BENGAL CHEMICAL SOAPS

Are Wonderfully Refreshing and Fragrant, They Never Vary in Quality and Can Never Be Imitated.

BENGAL CHEMICAL — CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents.—Orient Drug Agency.

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Real Shaving Economy

The Gillette "Blue Box" set illustrated above represents the utmost value that money can buy.

For considerably less than a rupee you can obtain this compact shaving outfit consisting of the latest Gillette razor, two Gillette slotted blades which last longer and shave with a keener, smoother edge than ever before; all complete in a handsome blue enamelled box.

To see the mighty Monumental picture

Gillette

GILLETTE BLADES NOW GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE

G.14

Change Of Programme

SUNDAY, 15th, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 17th, 9-45 p.m.

MENAKA

and Her Corps de Ballet in

INDIAN CLASSICAL

Reserved Seats: Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, & 2-4.

Unreserved: Re. 1-2 and As. 9.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Booking at Theatre & Rose's.

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY

ANÆMIA

use Deschiens' Syrup

Already 28,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.

INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS

B. E. S. T: SHOW PROFIT

Sir Purshottamdas Speaks Of Company's Double Responsibility

At the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., on Thursday the report and the balance-sheet were adopted and office-bearers for the current year were elected, after some discussion by the share-holders. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas presided.

Surveying the position, the Chairman said that the present year would stand comparison with the year 1931, for the true comparison was, he added, with 1931, as the past year would reveal a sorry position, as they had barely recovered the lost ground, much less made real progress.

DOUBLE RESPONSIBILITY.

He observed that they were a commercial company, formed and worked for profit, with double responsibilities, and that experience in other countries had shown that the true method of reconciling these dual role was to utilise profits, over and above a reasonable dividend to the shareholders, to give relief in the way of reduced charges to the community.

After referring to trams being speeded up and the rolling stock being rapidly reconditioned with a view to give more facilities to the public he concluded by saying:—

"We are able to recommend a bonus of one per cent. this year, because it has been carried. But that bonus, can only be recommended when it has been earned; it would be a foolish policy to entrench on our modest reserves in order to maintain it, if it is not the genuine fruit of the operations of the year.

WARNING TO INVESTORS.

At the moment our traffic is relatively stable. The demand for electricity is increasing. Our financial position is strong, and from the investments of Rs. 94 lakhs, we may confidently expect to redeem our debentures as they mature, and so leave the Company free from debenture debt. But the economic depression in the city is still acute. Without being prophet of evil, I fear we have not felt the full effects of the decline in the staple textile industry. Competition from other sources of energy for light, heat and power is active. The position is, therefore, one demanding caution, and I sincerely trust that no shareholder or investor will be led by the bonus now recommended into paying an inflated price for our shares."

ADOPTION OF REPORT.

The election of office-bearers was then proceeded with and the adoption of the report was moved.

The resolution was supported by Mr. Shamdasani.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Shamdasani said that the shareholders should not be guided by the consideration of pockets in a concert like theirs.

He expected that the chairman would set at rest the doubts and differences of opinion about the intangible assets shown in the balance-sheet. He concluded that it was, in fact, "all's well that ends well," if only the moves and methods of the concern were conducive to the best interests of the consumers.

The Chairman wound up the discussion after answering all relevant questions.

AIR MAIL DELAYED BY 24 HOURS

As the Imperial Airways Eastbound aeroplane is delayed for 24 hours the London-India air mails are expected to be received in Bombay on Sunday the 15th April 1934 and will be issued for delivery at 8 a.m. on the following day in the ordinary course.

The latest hour of posting air mail correspondence for Bellary and Madras at the Bombay General Post Office will be as shown below:—

Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hours Sunday the 15-4-34.

Registered correspondence 15-00 hours Saturday the 14-4-34.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 30 1999

Muslim: Zilhez 28 1352

Parsi: Avan 9 1303

Sunrise: 6h 23m

Sunset: 6h 55m.

Hightide: 11-42 23-43

Lowtide: 5-18 17-42

SATURDAY, April 14.

S. S. "Strathnaver" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "The Invisible Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL: "Eskimo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee daily at 4 p.m.

ROXY: "State Fair". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL: "Girl Crazy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON: "Gold Diggers of 1933". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE: "Design for Living". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON: "Catherine the Great" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END: "Tara Sundari". Time as usual.

GLOBE: "Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA: "Clandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC: "Kala Nag". Time as usual.

KOHINOOR: "Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

MALARIA CARRIER

In Suklaji Street, premises Nos. 42-70 larvae were detected in a cistern last week.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ

It is proposed to perform Mandalarchana for forty days from to-day (Friday). Daily discourses on "Hari Bhakti Sodhodaya" by Sjt. Ramachandra Sastrigal of Aylam will also commence to-day in the Samaj Pandal.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA

An important festival of the Sikh Community "Bisakhi" falls to-day (Friday) and will be celebrated in the premises of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Frere Road in the morning.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Toyama Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 p.m. on Friday the 13th instant instead of on the 12th instant as previously advertised.

GOVERNOR VISITS PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will visit the Provincial Co-operative Institute, at No. 9 Bakehouse Lane, Bombay, to-day (Friday) at 4-45 p.m.

AMBEDKAR'S 42ND BIRTHDAY

The 42nd birth anniversary of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law will be celebrated on April 13 at B. I. T. Labour Camp, Matunga, at 8-30 p.m. Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY FUND

Rao Sahib Patel, Sub-Judge of Dahanu, Mr. Annasahib Khare and others have given a donation of Rs. 187-12-0 for the Indian Women's University Fund Committee, Bombay.

MR. V. N. NAIK'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik of Bombay has announced his candidature for election to the Bombay University from the Registered Graduate's Constituency at the election due to take place in July next.

MUNICIPAL AIDED SCHOOLS

A meeting of all the Heads of Municipal Aided Schools will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Master's Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge, Gowalia Tank Road, when the representation as drafted by the Sub-Committee will be approved and signed for being forwarded to the Municipal School Committee.

Clan line steamer Clanmalcolm arrived in London on the 10th afternoon.

PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Unemployed Workers' (Volunteers) Union a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at D'Lisle Road, when Messrs. Salvi Alwe, Kasale, Gaikwad, Sarang, Amonekar and others will address the meeting supporting the Textile general strike and the organisation of the unemployed.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin.
12 noon. Selection of European music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of Indian music.
1 p.m. Bombay market: Opening rates.
6 p.m. Relay of music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m. Indian programme. Sponsored by H M V Gramophone Co. Ltd.
8 p.m. Commercial News. Available market rates.
8-45 p.m. Empire relay.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindi. New York opening and other available rates.
9-25 p.m. European programme. Weather report and news bulletin. The Cinema. By the Picturegoer.
9-45 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Symphonian.
11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. T[illegible] from Big Ben. News Bulletin and Announcements.
7-50 p.m. A Concert.
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra.
9-05 p.m. A recital by James Topping and Frederick Hall.
9-35 p.m. An interlude.
9-40 p.m. Music and the Ordinary listener, a talk.
10 p.m. Hotel Metropole Orchestra
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin and Announcements.
10-50 p.m. B B C Dance Orchestra

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION

The anniversary of Samuel Hahnemann the founder of Homoeopathy was celebrated by the above Association on April 10. Three interesting cases were demonstrated to show the efficiency of Homoeopathy in treatment of serious diseases. The meeting terminated with a toast to Dr. Hahnemann and light refreshments.

PUBLIC MEETING OF SEAMEN

Under the auspices of the Seamen's Club, Dongri, a meeting of the seamen will be held at Dongri Maidan to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. Miss Maniben Kara will preside. Speeches will be delivered by Dr. Shetty, A. N. Shetty, Abdul Majid, Jani Sahib, Lalji Pendse and others as regards the ways of improving the condition of the Seamen.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at noon on the 11th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. "President Van Buren Voy: 33" left Singapore on the 10th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 19th instant and sail again on the 20th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the following:—

"A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the resignation of Mr. W. G. Lely, a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency, the Governor of Bombay calls upon the said Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy before the 10th May 1934.

In connection with the above, the Government appoint the dates, hours and places as under:—

Monday 23rd April for nomination of candidates.

Tuesday, 24th April for scrutiny of nomination papers.

Monday 7th May (11 a.m. to 5 p.m.) for voting.

Wednesday, 9th May at 12 noon, at the headquarters office of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, for counting of votes.

INDIAN PERFUMES

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu with Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Seth Amritlal, Miss Manibai Kara and Mrs. Munshi visited the shop of Lalla Gulabsingh Johrimal, Indian Perfumers on Wednesday evening and inspected the whole factory, and the process employed by them in manufacturing Hair Oils and Rose Waters and also the showroom situate at the Marwari Bazar. The proprietor presented an ivory casket containing the Indian perfumes to Mrs. Naidu in honour of her visit to their shop.

"We hope that the beautiful and delicate art that has come down from the Mogul time will continue the new era of Indian Swaraj" was the remark made by the visitors.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Lady Brabourne attended a Lecture organized by the National Indian Association on "Child Protection' at the Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Children's Home, Matunga.

The Governor of Bombay dined with Lt.-Col. Porteous and Officers of the 3/8th Punjab Regiment.

Lady Brabourne attended a Cinema Performance at the Empire Cinema.

Hyderabad (Sind)—About 50 Harijans are rendered homeless as a result of a disastrous fire which broke out yesterday in the village Kalhora, close to the local storage tank, and installations of Burmah Shell Company. The fire raged full two hours before it was brought under control. Ten huts have been burnt to ashes.

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND

Indian Astrologer's Prediction

Jotirmartand Pandit Shanker Shastri of Hosritti writes:—

The conjunction of Mars and Herschel will take place at 11-37 a.m. on Thursday, April 19. Since this will be a conjunction of a fiery zodiac, Italy will be affected by serious volcanic explosions and earthquakes.

There will also be grave loss of human lives on account of heavy storms and floods of rivers and seas, by reason of the conjunction being in a watery zodiac, viz. Cancer.

This conjunction will affect seriously the countries of Syria, Denmark, England, Germany, Poland and Japan, the worst effect being that of a war. There is a great possibility of a new election taking place in England between June and August next.

My forecast pertaining to the cessation of "civil disobedience" campaign started by Mahatma Gandhi, published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of December 12, 1933 has come true. As regards the next step of Congress leaders for calling the A.I.C.C. meeting and the release of political prisoners, I consider that it will be very difficult for the leaders to achieve their object for sometime at least.

Within a month after the conjunction of Mars and Herschel, a huge meteor will appear in the hemisphere causing terrible noise. This is a clear indication of a war.

ALLEGED THREAT TO KILL

Mr. Shamdasani's Complaint Against City Merchant

The allegation that during an argument over a loan deal a Bombay merchant flourished a big clasp knife and threatened to kill him was made in the course of an information filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Thursday.

Giving a vivid description of the scene which occurred in his office room on Wednesday Mr. Shamdasani stated that when the accused deliberately "took out a big clasp knife from his pocket with an open blade and threatened to kill him" he considered "discretion as the better part of valour and at once ran to his bed room."

In the meanwhile his two daughters aged 19 and 16 "who had heard the loud threats of the accused and saw him flourishing the big clasp knife" conducted him from the bed room to the balcony for safety. "I verily believe" stated the complainant "that but for the timely intervention of my two daughters the accused would have carried out his threat."

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against Mr. Vithaldas Narandas Kothari, the merchant, against whom the allegation of criminal intimidation was made by the complainant.

In the course of the information Mr. Shamdasani stated that he was a banker of over 27 years standing and resided on the second floor of Kasinath Building, Bastion Road. The accused was a merchant trading in the name and style of Motilal Vallabhji & Company. The accused owed him Rs. 11,625 against the security of three post dated cheques on the Bank of India. Although these cheques were over due the complainant did not present them to the Bank at the earnest request of the accused.

On Tuesday April 10, it was further stated in the information, the complainant intimated to the accused that he would present the cheques to the bank. The accused asked him to grant an extension of three months which he flatly refused to do The accused again called at the residence of the complainant on Wednesday and renewed his request for an extension and on his refusal to comply, the accused was alleged to have indulged in an angry scene in which he took out a knife from his pocket and flourished it threateningly.

SUBURBAN SUPPORT MAHATMA'S DECISION

The recent statement of Mahatma Gandhiji has roused the people from their stupor and made them think on questions of practical politics.

The Bombay suburban workers gathered together to consider and discuss the situation arising out of the said statement, under the presidentship of Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt. The implications of the statement were explained by the president. Questions were raised which were answered by Sjt. Shankerrao Deo.

The meeting terminated after wholeheartedly supporting the statement issued by Mahatmaji.

A police constable has been arrested in Pegu village on a charge of alleged murder of a villager of Onhne.

HIGH COURT'S ORDER IN NATHDWARA DISPUTE

Damodarlalji Allowed Rs. 2,000 Monthly As Maintenance And Two Receivers Appointed

In an offshoot of the Nathdwara succession dispute, two applications were heard by Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court on Thursday.

One was a notice of motion taken out by Goswami Shri Damodarlalji asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Bombay properties belonging to his late father Shri Goverdhanlalji after whom he claims to be the legal heir to the "gadi" and estates of Nathdwara.

The other notice of motion was by Jamnadas Meghji Vallabhdas and another, with the sanction of the Advocate General, for the appointment of a court receiver to manage the properties, pending disposal of the suit filed by Damodarlalji.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. B. J. Desai Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. C. K. Daphtary appeared for Damoderlalji, Mr. Motilal Setalvad for defendants 1 to 6 (members of court of wards appointed by Udaipur State), Mr. Lalji for defendant 7, Govindlalji (minor son of Damodarlalji), Sir Chimanlal Setalwad with N. P. Engineer for defendants 8 and 9, the idols of Shri Nathaji and Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, acting Advocate-General, for Jamnadas Meghji and another.

"APPOINT RECEIVERS."

Mr. Taraporevala pressed for the appointment of a court receiver on the ground that there was a dispute between father and son, and that there was no properly appointed trustee for the properties. He, therefore, asked for a court receiver pending disposal of the suit. He contended that as these properties were trust properties the Advocate-General was entitled to intervene. The properties were public charities.

Mr. Jinnah, for Damodarlalji, contended that these were private properties, and therefore a private receiver should be appointed who would be prepared to give securities to the satisfaction of the court.

The court has ordered that Rs. 2000 be paid monthly as maintenance to Damodarlalji till the disposal of the suit and that two receivers be appointed.

The 7th defendant Damodarlalji was recognised as the Tilakayat of Nathdwara by the Udaipur State in preference to his father Damodarlalji, the plaintiff, who contends that he was the rightful heir to the 'gadi' and the absolute owner of the properties.

The plaintiff's counsel, in addition to asking for the appointment of receivers, also applied that the plaintiff be allowed a maintenance of Rs. 3,500 a month, pending disposal of the suit.

The second notice of motion, which asked for appointment of a Court receiver for the properties which were claimed to be public charities, was taken out by Jamnadas Meghji Vallabhdas and another, two devotees of the idols of Shri Nathji, who hda some time ago filed a separate suit for joining the idols of Shri Nathji and Shri Navnitpriyaji as defendants in the suit filed by Damodarlalji. On their application, it will be recalled, Mr. Justice Kania had directed the idols to be separately represented as idols.

JOINT RECEIVERS.

In the first notice of motion, his lordship appointed Devidas Madhavji Thackersey and Jethabhai Kallianji as joint receivers of all the properties in British India covered by the suit, on their giving security in the sum of Rs. 2 lakhs. The receivers were authorised to pay up the admitted debts due by the estates, but they were not to send out of British India any property or moneys which might come to them as such recoveries without the express order of the Court.

His lordship also allowed Rs. 2,000 per month as maintenance for Damodarlalji from the income of the estates from April 1, 1934.

In view of this order, his lordship did not think it necessary to make any order in the second notice of motion.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE APPOINTED

To Settle Mewar Jain Temple Dispute

A copy of the orders passed recently by the Mewar State in the matter of the dispute regarding the Jain Temple of Shri Rikhah Deoji in Mewar State is as under:—

As there is a dispute between Swetamber Jains and Digamber Jains regarding the Dwajadand Ceremony at Shri Rikhahdeoji temple, an inquiry commission is hereby appointed of the following members:—Raja Amersinhji of Beneda; Mr. Trench; Pandit Ratilal Antane; Babu Bindulal Bhattacharya.

This committee will give full opportunity for both the sects to produce their evidence and after hearing their arguments and also after making its own inquiry personally, the committee will report with its recommendations that the Dwajadand ceremony ought to be performed under a particular ceremony.

The Deosthan Hakem will carry on the management, etc. of the said temple of Shri Rikhahdeoji as usual and an advisory committee will be appointed by the State to advice he Deosthan Hakim, which committee will contain 4 Digambari Jain and 4 Swetambari Jain members and out of these 4 members of each sect, two will be from outside of Mewar and two will be residents of Mewar. The Deosthan Hakim will be the President of this committee as usual. The ceremony of worshipping, etc. in the temple of Shri Rukhahdeoji will remain the same as at present. This committee will not have any right to introduce any new method or to abolish any old custom.

The Pandas will now receive a certain percentage of the income of the sale of puja rights or a particular sum instead of the full sum of the sale proceeds of the puja. But before this is done it will be ascertained from the Deosthan what is the total income from this source, how much Pandas have to spend from their pockets, whether there is any income from other sources than this, what services they are rendering to the temple and how many men of theirs remain engaged in the temple.

Ganpatlal Hiralal Bhujwala and Virajlal Chunilal Patni who were charged for conducting a lottery were sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 300 each by the Additional First Class City Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

"SAN TOY" STAGED AT OPERA HOUSE

By St. Theresa's School Pupils

A very delightful performance of Sydney Jones' musical play "San Toy" at the Royal Opera House on Wednesday evening by the pupils of St. Theresa's High School. The whole production reflects great credit on the producers, Messrs. J. P. da Costa and M. Silas, as well as the youngsters taking part, some of whom displayed extraordinary natural talent, both in acting and singing. It will be repeated this evening for the last time.

Miss Glady's Fernandes and Miss B. Misquitta, who were requisitioned at short notice to play dual roles came through such a difficult and trying ordeal with remarkable success. The former was as charming and clever as Poppy as she was as 'Ko-Fan" and the same may be said of the latter as "San-Toy" and "Dudley" the English lady's maid who knows how to "play-up" a Chinese suitor.

The outstanding performance was that of Hubert da Costa, as "Li" the Chinaman. He acts and sings, with remarkable cleverness, as well as complete confidence Other parts were well played by John Campos, Soli, Nariman, Franc's de Souza, Mary de Souza, Mary Fonseca, Olga Valladores, Elsie Misquitta, Cisrie Lopey, Eva Lopey, Noel Misquitta and Gerald Machado.

Mr. J. P. da Costa did well with his little orchestra and conducted throughout with his usual skill.

At the end of the show, a pretty "Garba-Dance" was given by the Hindu girls of the school.

TWO HINDUS ACQUITTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 12.

The Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, agreeing with the Jury's unanimous verdict of "not guilty," acquitted yesterday Babu Ladkya and Lakshman Rama, who were charged with having kidnapped a married minor girl with criminal intent on November 18 last.

The Judge came to the conclusion that the girl was above 18 and therefore not a minor.

Lakhsman was set at liberty. Babu, who is undergoing sentenced passed by the same Sessions Judge in a similar case, was taken into custody.

The first quarter of 1934 shows a rise of 5.8 per cent as compared with the first three months of 1933

TWO MORE HOUSES RAIDED

Alleged Gang Of Cocaine Smugglers Rounded Up

As a sequel to the raid carried out by the Excise Police the other day of a room alleged to be the haunt of cocaine smugglers at Ghatti Gulli and the arrest of nine persons after an exciting battle with the smugglers, the police raided two more places on Wednesday and arrested four persons, thus rounding up practically the whole gang.

The four arrested men Kuver Fakir Mahomed, Mahomed Abbas, Lalmahomed alias Allov and Mahomed Isamuddin were put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and remanded to custody till April 26.

National Week

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

To celebrate the National Week (Jallianwala Bagh Day) a procession with black flags will start to-day (Friday) from the Azad maidan at 5 p.m. and will pass through Crawford Market, Mangaldas Market, Marwari Bazar, Kalbadevi, Agiari Street, Girgaum and Sandhurst Road and will reach Chowpatty where a huge meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m.

PATHE To-day only 3-30 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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GARY COOPER
MIRIAM HOPKINS
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
AN ERNST LUBITSCH PRODUCTION

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WHEELER & WOOLSEY
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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1934

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

The question in the mind of every Indian to-day is: "Gandhiji having done everything possible to withdraw civil disobedience as a Congress movement, what are Government going to do in response to his gesture?" Even the "Manchester Guardian" has realised that now is the psychological time "for some answering gesture by Britain." It is unfortunate, however, that though nearly a week has passed since Gandhiji published his decision, Government have made no answering gesture whatsoever. It is true that high officials are known to be considering the situation and that brisk cable correspondence is going on between Delhi and Whitehall. But every day that passes without any responsive action by the Government naturally lends itself to suspicion and can hardly have a conciliatory effect on any Congressman. And surely Government cannot afford to spoil the prospect, made possible by Gandhiji, of a spell of comparative peace.

Genuine Call For Truce

It has been urged in support of Government's apparently irresponsive attitude that they cannot feel much reassured by the altered situation when Gandhiji has only suspended but not abjured civil disobedience and when even now he has permitted to others civil resistance against specific grievances. This is no defence whatsoever. If Government do not want others to take up an intransigent attitude, they should not themselves take up such a one. When the question of lifting the ban on Congress organisations was discussed in the Legislative Assembly some months ago, the Home Member rightly observed that he did not demand from the Congress a declaration that civil disobedience was abandoned for ever. He only insisted that the present campaign must be called off. Gandhiji has done that now, whatever might be his reasons, even if he had not done nearly as much last year when he called off mass civil disobedience. The theoretical right to resist law civilly for any grievance, specific or general, belongs to every individual or a body and neither Gandhiji nor any Government can take that way. But what matters now is that the actual exercise of that right by the Congress has been suspended. And that is surely a genuine call for a truce. It will be most unwise for Government to ignore the call or to expect the impossible. If Government have changed their mind since the Home Member expressed in the Assembly the view referred to above, and if they expect the Congress to forswear civil disobedience for eternity, they will have to wait till eternity before they can make peace with the Congress.

Release Prisoners

It has also been contended on behalf of Government that Gandhiji has only made a recommendation to the Congress and that the latter has yet to ratify his decision. Even this contention is only plausible but nothing beyond that. Government know but too well that Gandhiji being the originator and the leader of the civil disobedience movement, the endorsement of his decision by the Congress is almost a matter of course and only a question of time. For any delay in the endorsement Government themselves are most responsible. A speedy formal endorsement can be made only by the Working Committee of the Congress. But that body has been declared unlawful and cannot meet formally. That most of its members who are free have already approved of Gandhiji's decision is an open secret and should have sufficed to induce Government to lift the ban on that body. The A. I. C. C. has not been formally declared unlawful but Government opposed its meeting a few months ago and their own failure to permit its meeting now is largely responsible for the delay in convening one. If Government really want peace, they should lose no more time in lifting the ban on the Working Committee and permitting a meeting of the A. I. C. C. It will be in their own interests to give these bodies a chance to ratify Gandhiji's decisions. They know but too well that, if necessary, they can again declare these bodies unlawful in a trice. It will also be wise for Government to begin releasing Congress prisoners straightway, and release forthwith leaders like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. These leaders themselves do not court release. Nor do others ask for it for the sake of mere release. But in the present circumstances if they are free they will be most helpful in getting Gandhiji's decision ratified fully. The next conciliatory move, therefore, must be made by Government and that immediately.

Convocation Obiter Dicta

Whoever may have been the pioneer, it now seems to be an established tradition that Convocation Addresses should always deal with sublime imponderables and never with material things of life. There can be no objection to students being taught "to appreciate," as Sir Abdur Rahman said at the Delhi University Convocation, "the true value of life," further sweetened and enobled by service and self-sacrifice, to contemplate "the significance of life" and to aspire to enlightenment in intellect and beauty and grace in sentiments. But why do Convocation orations eschew practically all reference to those mundane but urgent and unavoidable problems of life on which graduates will have to bring to bear enlightened intellect and graceful sentiments? Young men and women about to enter life are told—never taught—to wear spiritual armour, but they are never introduced, even descriptively, to those difficulties and circumstances of modern Indian and world life which they will be immediately called upon to encounter and fight. Sir Abdur Rahman wants young graduates to "have a human, rather than an economic, view of the world." Every Convocation speaker does. But very few pause to analyse the slogan. Leaving aside every other aspect of it, it is, considering the economic conditions of the present social order, really inhuman to ignore even for a moment "the economic view of the world."

Safeguarding Pensions

Noble Lords discussed, with the solemnity worthy of them and their sympathy for fellow-Britons, the subject of pensions to retired Civil and Army servants of India. They are anxious about these servants but not about the country that has fed, and is still feeding, them as no other country has ever done. We do not see much difference between Lord Fitzalan, their champion and Lord Halifax (Lord Irwin) the Government spokesman. Lord Fitzalan demanded safeguards so that India may never have a say in the matter. Lord Halifax gave the assurance that "the honour of Parliament" was safe in the hands of the Select Committee. There is no doubt that the honour of Parliament or rather the Pension of the retired "Indian" servant is quite safe. But there are two things that did not occur even to Lord Halifax. The honour of Parliament is involved in the refusal to settle the whole balance sheet as between Britain and India. There is, secondly, something not exactly honourable in safeguarding pensions of those— and there are not a few among retired Indian Army officers and civilians — who libel and defame Indians, indulge in insolence and revel in unfaithfulness to their masters. Pensions of disloyal servants must be safeguarded. But what about protection from them to the country that pays them?

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE: AS SEEN THROUGH OFFICIAL EYES

(Officially Contributed)

(We publish below the XV of a series of articles officially contributed on India's Military Expenditure, which the country regards as crushing and unjustifiable. We publish the series without, of course, accepting any responsibility for the views expressed therein.—Editor, "B.C.").

XV

To conclude this set of articles an attempt must be made to answer the criticism that expenditure on Defence is a mere dead weight borne by the Indian taxpayer as an insurance against external aggression, or internal disorder and that much of it, owing to its eventual destination, constitutes a perpetual drain on the nation resources.

Burdensome Expenditure.

2. As an illustration of this type of criticism may be quoted the following extract from Sir Walter Layton's report on Indian Finance included as Part VIII in Volume II of the report of the Indian Statutory Commission (Simon Report):—

"It is to be remembered that extent to which taxation is felt as a burden depends very largely on the objects on which a Government spends its revenue. Thus, it has been frequently pointed out that taxation for the purpose of paying interest on an internal debt is, economically speaking, a transfer of wealth within a country, which may—it is true—hamper enterprise, if the method of raising the revenue is unwise, but which need not do so or affect the total saving power of the community. Again, wise expenditure on social services, and particularly on health and education, should be remunerative in the sense of increasing the wealth-producing power and, therefore, the taxable capacity of a country. Security is, of course, essential, if production is to develop; but it cannot be claimed for expenditure on defence either that it is a mere redistribution of income or that it promotes productive efficiency. Indeed, economically speaking, it is the most burdensome form of expenditure, and this is particularly the case where, as in the case of India, the Army contains a large element drawn from elsewhere. If, therefore, the high "defence ratio" in Indian Government expenditure is partly due to the low level of other expenditure, it remains a peculiarly burdensome one, and it would be reasonable to assume that, even if the total expenditure of India were increased, the burden would be more tolerable and more readily borne, provided this particular charge were diminished."

An Insurance Premium

2. The substance of the complaint may be said to be that ex-

(Continued on Page 8.)

PRESSOMNIA

(Residents of a certain street in Bombay are complaining of insomnia owing to a printing press being worked at night.)

We don't fear mosquitoes, we
don't fear bugs,
We fear the rats even less;
We don't fear ghosts and we don't
fear Thugs—
But we fear the printing press!
For, when, after a day's honest
striving
A night's honest rest to gain,
The fellow sets the machine a-
driving—
It in turn sets a-driving the
brain!
Just when we're to going to dream
of
Our sweetheart and her tress,
(Which we've stolen the cream
of)—
There goes the printing press!
—Just when we're going to think
that
The duty on matches is gone;
Just when we're going to wink at
The beautiful girl with the
fawn;
When they're restoring our five
per cent.,
And are going to tax us less,
And giving us homes without the
rent—
There goes the printing press!
It makes us remember our
promise to buy
For the wife a brand-new dress!
It makes us REMEMBER: and
that's why
We fear the printing press!

"CHRONICLER."

WHITHER INDIA?

What Aspects Of Bolshevism Deserve To Be Avoided And Replaced

(By Dr. BHAGWANDAS.)

VII.

Let us now try to discover what aspects of Bolshevism deserve to be carefully avoided, and replaced instead by corresponding and contrasting aspects of Fascism.

MAN, NOT COMMUNIST ONLY

Bolshevism professes to destroy the 'class-structure' of society. By this it means, and most countries of the west mean, the distinction between the 'rich class' and the 'poor class,' or 'the classes' and 'the masses,' 'the owners of the means of production and buyers of labour' on the one hand and 'those who have only their personal manual labour to sell 'on the other. In trying to destroy 'the rich class,' in its righteous-wrath against the extreme inequality prevalent, it went at first to the opposite extreme of trying to abolish all private property altogether. But it failed signally to do so. Human nature declined to submit to the extirpation of a vital constituent. Man is "not" a Communist "only"; he is "also" an individualist. He is not "only" a 'social,' a 'communal,' a 'racial,' a 'national' a 'tribal,' a 'familial,' he is "all these," and "also" an 'individual.' And individuality, existence as a separate individual, of necessity implies "three" primal appetites, instincts, impulses, urges (however you may call them)—for self-preservation (by food, physical, and also mental about which more, shortly), self-increase (by private separate possessions), and self-multiplication (by spouse and progeny). In Sanskrit words they are the "shanas" for "loka-vitta-dara"; in Persian, the "hirs" for "zamin" (symbol of food) "zar-zan." They are ineradicable, indefeasible, even according to the Freudian psycho-analysis, which is almost more in vogue at present than even Communism, and, equally with the latter, has many valuable things to teach to humanity, as well as some erroneous things to be avoided. (Freud mentions other connected instincts also, as does another favourite authority, McDougall, but these three are primal: (vide Freud's latest book, "Civilisation and its Discontents").

LENNIN'S N. E. P.

In consequence, Lenin had to modify his O.E.P., into the New Economic Policy, of permitting all sorts of movable private possessions and of residential houses, and finally legalising private trade and open markets, though the n-e-pman continues to be looked down upon and hampered and obstructed in every possible way by the communist proper. And the mushik is, for all practical purposes, the owner of the land he cultivates, though theoretically it may belong to the State. The 'collectivised' farms (excepting the State-farms) are practically 'the joint property' (like the property of an Indian joint family) of the 'collectives' or panchayat of farmers, and are held and worked in common because of the help and conveniences very rightly provided by the state in the shape of mechanical tractors, improved seeds, etc., and are therefore more profitable to the 'collective' and hence to each 'individual' composing the 'collective.'

Not only has Bolshevism found it impossible to abolish private property, it has also failed utterly to establish 'economic equality,' on which much stress is laid by supporters of Socialism or Communism. (Thus Pandit Jawaharlal has referred to 'economic equality' in his 'Whither India?' and other writings, as what is needed instead of barren political or voting equality.)

"Gradations in salaries and wages are as widespread as in any capitalist society, save that they never reach the same amount—sixty per cent. of all work in Russian industry is done on a piece basis. The unskilled labourer receives "less" than the skilled, —the skilled "less" than the expert, — managers, etc. — receive salaries "much higher."—Material incentive has not been eliminated —only restricted." (Maurice Hindus "Humanity Uprooted", pub. 1932). Julian Huxley's very small but very instructive book, "A Scientist Among the Soviets" (pub. 1932), which may be regarded as more authoritative and reliable because of the high scientific status of the author, has many passages to the same effect. It points out impartially the mistakes as well as the successes of Bolshevism, and shows us what to copy and what to avoid. As this is being written, the papers report that the Soviet has announced, with effect from 1-1-34, for the Far Eastern Province (apparently as a measure against the danger from Japan, "a increase of 50 p.c. in pay to soldiers and workers in the coal industry, a 20 p.c. increase to workers in other industries, and 10 p.c. in the case of white-collar workers" (i.e., in less hard jobs, office-clerks, etc., corresponding to the 'black coat' labourers of Britain). They also announce various reductions of the taxes "in kind," in those provinces (—note this in contrast with the ruinous British India system of rent-and-revenue in "cash"—). All this is eloquent of the recognition by the Soviet of the indefeasible human craving for 'private property' and of 'economic in-equality' as powerful incentive to hard work.

(To Be Continued.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A RUSSIAN "CORDON SANITAIRE".

Russia is taking advantage of Capitalist Powers' difficulties with a vengeance. They assembled in London to quarrel about Economic peace, M. Litvinoff got out of about twelve of them non-aggression Pacts with Russia. They have assembled in Geneva to quarrel, if possible, and come to terms, if necessary, among themselves over Disarmament and World Peace; and M. Litvinoff's deputy is reported to be utilising the opportunity to arrive at further separate understandings. There are negotiations for the recognition of Russia by the Little Entente. We have no doubt that the negotiations will succeed. We have also no doubt that they will be followed by negotiations for Trade Pacts and they, too, will succeed. Clemenceau created the Little Entente to work, among other things as a "Cordon Sanitaire" against Russia. Russia is now converting it into a veritable "Cordon Sanitaire" for her own protection.

WANTED AN INQUIRY.

The death of Jatindranath Dutt, an undertrial prisoner in the Mymensingh Central Jail, is most deplorable as one feels that it was possibly avoidable, and in any case it asks for an inquiry. It appears from the press message about the tragedy that the Jail Superintndent informed Dutt's relatives only when he was seriously ill and that, though the Magistrate directed release on his furnishing two securities, the police were too critical and did not accept the sureties offered. This caused delay, which perhaps was avoidable, but which caused the unfortunate prisoner's death. We cannot but feel that a little relaxation of the red-tape might perhaps have saved the life of the man. An inquiry into all the circumstances of his death is absolutely necessary.

KEEP THE PROMISE.

The resolution adopted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to give some relief to the unemployed in the City seems to be finding its way to the cold storage. The resolution recommended, among other things, the starting of a Mayor's Relief Fund and the raising of a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs for necessary public works. But the Relief Fund has not yet been started. As regards the loan, the Standing Committee has passed the question on to the Municipal Commissioner. But the remarks already made by him on the subject are far from encouraging. He thinks that the public works would give only very small relief to the unemployed. But even a little done by the Corporation is better than nothing and may induce the Government to do more. If some delay with regard to the loan is inevitable, there need be none for the starting of the Mayor's Relief Fund.

KARACHI'S EXPERIMENT.

The Karachi Corporation have given a commendable lead to other municipalities in launching a scheme of co-operative panel system of medical relief. The scheme will prove of great value to that section of the population which is too poor to pay doctors' fees but can just afford to subscribe to the panel system. But our Municipalities have to pay equal attention, if not more, to those who cannot afford, for no fault of theirs, even one rupee a month. They too need doctors; indeed disease is more partial to poverty. Municipalities ought to remember this if they are to justify themselves. They ought not to imitate a Government which believes more in "efficacy" of administration than in improving the condition of the people for whose service that administration is supposed to exist.

BAD FOR ALL.

Shaik Abdul Majid, ex-President of the Central Khilafat Committee, bitterly complains that some Hindu Mahasabhaites are seeking an alliance with British Die-hards to oppose the Communal Award and the White Paper proposals. We would like to know more about the persons concerned, for we would strongly condemn any alliance with British Die-hards either by Hindu or Muslim communalists. But the Award and the W. P. proposals are so widely condemned in India that it should be unnecessary for any communalists to ally themselves with non-Indians to condemn them further. Moreover are the Award and the White Paper such boons that Shaik Abdul Majid should be perturbed at the prospect of their being opposed by the Mahasabhaites with or without the aid of the British Die-hards?

ISLAMIC RESEARCH.

The first annual general meeting of the Islamic Research Association of Bombay immediately gives rise to a sense of gratification that an Association is now in existence to fulfill a much-needed want. Cultural, Literary and Historical research will not only help in the understanding of Islam—by Muslims themselves as much as by non-Muslims—but it will also thereby contribute to the establishment of goodwill between the Muslim and six communities in India. Considering the great importance of the work it is a great pity that it should have practically no financial resources. This indifference constitutes a sad commentary on Muslims' sense of obligation to their religion and culture. It is not a little amazing that the rich and well-to-do in the community would loudly demand political privileges in the name of the protection of that very culture in the spread and understanding of which they would have little or no part. We do hope these Musalmans will give at least some material proof of their "bona fides" by helping an Association that is doing good work. Here we venture to make a suggestion to the Association. The value of literature and philosophy cannot be denied. But in view of the issues facing the world to-day the Association should also attend to the Social, Economic, political and legal institutions in Islam and issue handbooks on the subjects.

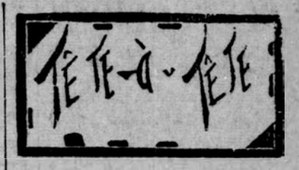
Press Views

Exit-Sullen Passivity

Mahatma Gandhi amplifying his original statement points out that his decision to call off Civil Disobedience was arrived at independently of the conclusions reached by the conference of leaders in Delhi, and in fact much before the Patna conference. We accept every word of what the Mahatma has said to be true. We feel — the more gratified therefore that the two decisions independently reached, should have been revealed simultaneously to the country. It is difficult to imagine how shocked the country would have felt if the Mahatma's statement had been issued, without the country having the consolation of the decisions of Dr. Ansari and his colleagues before it. As it is even though they were separately reached, the simultaneous promulgation of the two decisions has helped the country to break that soul-suffocating spell of sullen passivity, which was telling on the nerves of all true patriots. —"National Call."

On To Our Goal!

An interesting situation is indeed developing in India. For this, we must thank Mahatma Gandhi. Like the great man he is, he has ably judged the situation and done the needful. Our continuous plea has at last been recognised and now that the incubus of civil disobedience is taken away, it is for the Congressmen to re-gather, organise and strengthen their forces in the most constitutional manner, so that in the very early future Congress will man and guide the Government of India.—"New Orissa."



We do not agree with those Swarajists who would allow no room in the Swaraj Party to men like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

100 per cent. Congressmen deserve recognition. Certainly. But they cannot monopolise every thing. They ought to be satisfied with the monopoly of sacrifice and share the rest with others.

* * * *

Mr. M. R. Jayakar is going abroad. We will miss him. Heavens, how we will miss him! It's terrible.

We are already beginning to feel as a man would if he lost his private Amusement Park.

But what can't be cured must be endured for a while. In the meantime let us talk about Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer.

* * * *

The Kashmir Darbar should be thankful to Mr. Ranga Iyer's determined refusal to be bribed in any way for escaping what would have gone down in the history of classics as his Grand Indictment of Beautiful Kashmir.

You don't see how, since his rejection of Rs. 5,000 ought to have been followed up by the publication of the book?

You are right and yet you are wrong. You ought to remember that almost immediately after, a British Government, gifted with more cheek than sense and not knowing its Ranga Iyer, actually tried to bribe him with safe asylum in jail if he would only publish the book. Mr. Ranga Iyer promptly refused the offer.

* * * *

All this is on the authority of Mr. Ranga Iyer himself. And we are prepared to believe him except that it would involve disbelieving Mr. Puri. Now isn't it an awful predicament. Here we are, only too anxious to do the right thing by the one without doing the wrong thing by the other. And we can't.

This "privileged occasion" business is not an unmixed good. While it adds to the gaiety of nations it produces compensatory difficulties also.

* * * *

But we are a little disappointed at Mr. Ranga Iyer's unwillingness to carry the fun out of the Assembly too.

Apart from that, his present attitude—he would submit the case unconditionally to a special committee of the Assembly rather than go to a Court of Law "provided my legal advisers agree that I should go to Court"—is hardly a tribute to British justice and his legal advisers.

But if it is actually so, then it is most uncomplimentary to his colleagues of the Assembly.

* * * *

"Asaf Ali On The Next Move"
—Delhi Paper.

What it is and how he does it are not quite clear.

* * * *

Principal S. R. Davar says that it is the duty of Government to do their bit for the city's unemployed.

Yes, why not jail them on a charge of moving about the streets without any ostensible means of livelihood? Indeed these men—and women—are doing practically nothing except publicly proclaiming their crime.

* * * *

"In the absence of permanent cooling arrangements, 'Khus Khus' chicks were hung up all round the Assembly building, bringing down the temperature of the Chamber."

And having come down it sought and found refuge 'chez' Ranga Iyer.

* * * *

Just above a leaderette entitled "Mr. Gandhi's Method" in the "Civil and Military Gazette," appears the following:—

LAHORE, APRIL V. VTCD.

An appropriately illustrative introduction to the paper's method of dealing with the subject.

* * * *

The miser met the doctor on the way home in the middle of the street. "Do you know, Doctor," he began, "sometimes I feel so tired that I can scarcely walk. Can you recommend me anything to take?"

"Certainly," replied the Doctor genially, "take a taxi."

* * * *

DEFENCE COUNSEL PUTS IN PLEA OF 'BONA FIDE' PUBLICATION

Says Letters Should Not Be Isolated From Answers In The Case Against Editor And Printer Of "Samaja-Swasthya"

At the resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. Raghunath Dhonde Karve, Editor of the "Samaj Swasthya," a Gujarati monthly of Bombay, and its Printer and Publisher, Mr. Nimbkar, are charged under Section 292, I.P.C. with the publication of indecent literature in the December issue of the periodical, Mr. Spencer, Counsel for the Crown, described the nature of the offence and the effects it was calculated to produce in the mind of the public.

"OBJECTIONABLE."

On the basis of the dictionary-meaning the prosecution counsel argued, the letters Nos. 3, 4 and 12 were both objectionable and obscene. They formed one of the material questions at issue, the other namely, whether the accused was the editor or not, having been completely settled.

When the Magistrate, however, raised the question that such matters were debatable and could be discussed at any length, Counsel read out certain extracts from the letters and left it to the Magistrate to decide whether or not the ideas contained in them and the language used would convey impressions of the kind coming under the scope of the offence. He concluded his argument by saying that if the accused considered it a grievance under which he laboured, then he would think that the legislatures were the proper place and not the courts.

"BONA FIDE" PUBLICATION.

Mr. Ambedkar, counsel for the accused, submitted that the letters in question were only "bona fire" inquiries and should never be isolated from answers. He quoted in support of his view instances and extracts from books written by Havelock Ellis and V. Wall and 15 Bombay Law Reporter (pp. 307 and 308), where reference was made to a similar case and justice was done. If letter No. 3 was not in the biological field, he asked what else it was. He put in the plea that his case would go on all fours with the former one, which he brought to the notice of the Magistrate and said that questions along with answers would not convey any impressions as interpreted by the prosecution, although he could not deny that the passages contained in letter No. 12 would not be said to offend the cultivated taste of cultured society.

The Magistrate reserved judgment till the 24th inst.

After hearing evidence on behalf of the other accused, Mr. Nimbkar, the Court rose for the day.

The Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States, laying the foundation-stone of the Ratan Kuverba Hospital at Bansda.

A. I. C. C. Need Not Meet

MR. MUNSHI'S VIEW

Mr. K. M. Munshi, in the course of a statement says:—

I was grieved to read a report in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle" from your correspondent purporting to set out an impression of what prominent Swarajists in the City think of admissions of members to the Party. Such reports at this stage are scarcely helpful in the work that all Congressmen have before them. So far as I know the programme and the constitution of the Party will only be settled at Calcutta. No Committee has yet been set up. It is, therefore, premature to consider or discuss the exclusion or inclusion of individuals. Once the programme and the constitution are framed every one who subscribes to them will be entitled to come in.

I have not been able to appreciate the plea that calling a meeting of the A.I.C.C. is necessary for the formation of the Swaraj Party or for its successful working. The Swaraj Party became necessary because the Government would not let the A.I.C.C. function. As and when the A.I.C.C. assumes effective control of the affairs of the Congress one of two things will happen. If the Swarajists are in a majority in the A.I.C.C., the Party will be unnecessary. If they are in a minority they will persue their special activity through their Party, at the same time participating in the fuller life of the A.I.C.C.

Gandhiji has only restricted Civil Disobedience to himself. I have not the least doubt that if the A.I.C.C. is called it will endorse his views. Where is then the need of calling the A.I.C.C.?

Rajaji evidently thinks that the affairs of the Congress will be settled once the A.I.C.C. is called. But will they be, I respectfully ask? They will never be settled unless the Congress wins back the place it occupied under the Gandhi-Irwin truce.

PUNJAB CONGRESS-MEN TO MEET

LAHORE, April 12.

It is understood that about 50 Punjab Congressmen will meet in formally on 14th April at Lahore to discuss the recent developments in Congress politics.

HIS MAGNANIMITY

Punjab Congress leader, Dr. Satyapal, in a statement on the withdrawal of civil disobedience, observes that every word of Mahatma Gandhi's statement speaks of his magnanimity.

DECISION WELCOMED

Dr. Satyapal heartily welcomes the decision and believes it is taken in the best interests of the country.—A. P.

DR. ANSARI INUNDATED WITH MESSAGES

Large Support To Swaraj Party Revival

NEW DELHI, April 12.

Dr. M. A. Ansari is being inundated with numerous messages from all over the country from prominent Congressmen and sympathisers in support of the Swaraj Party. All messages received overwhelmingly bear out the fact that there is vigorous revival of political thought and action throughout the country.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Messages have been received, among others, from Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, M. S. Aney and Govind Ballav Pant, all of whom offer their heartiest congratulations on securing the Mahatma's support.

Many old Swarajists, in every province, are offering co-operation, which shows that there is not lack of capable candidates in any province.

INVITATION TO CALCUTTA.

Dr. Ansari is issuing invitation to leading Congressmen in all provinces, who have signified their agreement with the Party's aims and objects, for the Swarajist Conference to be held at Calcutta.

C. R.'s SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, who is at present at Delhi, has been discussing certain suggestions with Dr. Ansari, which he had already made to Mahatma Gandhi, regarding the next move to be made by the Congress in the shape of calling a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to endorse Mahatma Gandhi's decisions, about the same time as the Swarajists Conference.

GANDHIJI AGREES.

Mahatmaji, it is learnt, agrees with Mr. Rajagopalachariar's suggestion, if it is legally possible.

After discussing the suggestion Dr. Ansari has put himself in telegraphic communication with his colleagues to ascertain their views.—United Press.

SECTION 144 AT SHOLAPUR

Area Of Order Extended To Prevent Meetings

SHOLAPUR, April 12.

To-day's attendance at the mills was the same as yesterday, representing 66 per cent. of the normal.

The Narsiggirji Mill was the scene of some hooliganism to-day when it opened, some unruly elements throwing bobbins and other missiles. As a result of this, about 200 workers left the mill in fear.

A strikers meeting was held this morning at Ambrai, when the District Magistrate and D. S. P. stood by. Karhadkar who was arrested yesterday but was subsequently released and a labour leader from Bombay addressed the meeting, urging the men to hold out till the wage cut was restored. Speakers interspersed their address with revolutionary cries. These cries were continued on dispersal of the meeting, but the presence of the police force had a restraining effect.

In view of the fact that the Order under Section 144 is being circumvented by strike leaders holding meetings just outside the municipal limits where the ban does not apply, the order has been extended to Sholapur City Revenue limits and also to Doogaon village Revenue limit in which Ambrai, the venue of recent strike meetings, is situated.—A. P.

HOW OTTAWA PACT WORKS

Council Of State To Appoint Committee?

NEW DELHI, April 12.

After a lengthy interval the Council of State met this morning. The attendance was thin. Mr. Glancy, who has been nominated to help in the piloting of the States Protection Bill, which was laid on the table, took the oath.

OTTAWA ECHO

Replying to a short notice question by Mr. E. Miller regarding the appointment of a committee of both the Houses to examine the working of the Ottawa Agreement, Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary, said: "It is not proposed to appoint a joint committee of both the Houses, but I shall move in the course of the present session for the appointment of a committee of the Council of State for that purpose in accordance with the terms of the resolution adopted on March 20 last year.

TEA RESTRICTION SCHEME

Replying to Mr. Jagdish Prasad regarding the grant of tea export licences under the Tea restriction scheme, Mr. Stewart said that ordinarily tea gardens had been leased out to lessees by their original proprietors for definite period and in such cases all existing rights and privileges had been transferred by such lessors for valuable considerations to lessees. But the position in individual cases must depend on the terms relative to the lease.

BOMBAY TOPS

Sir Alan Parsons laid the following statement on the Table showing the net revenue from incometax and supertax in the various provinces during 1932-'33: Madras—Rs. 1,67,98,742; Bombay —Rs. 4,62,23,157; Bengal—Rs. 4,39,80,242; United Provinces—Rs. 1,16,00,377; Punjab—Rs. 86,90,48; Burma—Rs. 1,74,16,122; Bihar and Orissa—nRs. 66,71,745; Central Provinces and Berar—Rs. 38,53,422; Assam—Rs. 19,39,754; and the Northwest Frontier Province—Rs. 11,73,980.

Mr. Ghosh Mallik: Has any Indian held the post of Incometax Commissioner in Bengal? If so, how long?

Sir Alan Parsons: Yes, for 12 days, from November 3 of last year.

After a brief discussion the House passed the Bill moved by Sir Fazl Hussain further to amend the Indian Trusts Act.

The House adjourned till Monday, when consideration of the States Protection Bill will be taken up.—A. P.

POLISH SMUGGLERS CAUSE EXPLOSION

Eight Persons Killed And Seven Injured In Farmstead

SPECIAL CABLE.

BERLIN, April 12.

Eight persons were killed and seven seriously injured in an explosion coused by smugglers in a lonely farmstead in Kutzoben near the German-Polish frontier, while filling pigs bladders with ether and methylated spirits.

One of the bladders caught fire causing an explosion which fired the house and blew off the roof. The farmer's five children, mother-in-law and a Polish smuggler were killed instantly. The farmer, his wife and six smugglers were seriously injured. The latter despite their injuries reached Polish territory where one died of injuries and the others were admitted to hospital.

Dr. S. V. SHAH, Principal Rajaram College, Kolhapur, who presided over the Deccan Maharashtra Jain Conference at Bhilwadi.

"SHIRTS" UNDER POLICE EYE

Scotland Yard Asked To Report On Fascist Activities

LONDON, April 12.

The Special Branch of the Scotland Yard has been instructed to provide weekly detailed report of all activities by the various "Shirt" movements, with special attention to Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union Fascists, according to the "Daily Herald," which declares that it is the activities of some Fascist groups in connection with the army that are partly responsible for the Government's introduction of the Anti-Sedition Bill.—Reuter.

ALTERNATIVES TO PRESENT MONETARY SYSTEM

No Committee Of Enquiry Will Be Appointed

LONDON, April 12

The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not consider that any useful purpose would be served by setting up a committee to report on alternatives to the present monetary system.

This statement was made in the House of Commons in reply to a question, which suggested that a new enquiry should be undertaken in view of the fact that the Macmillan Committee which reported in 1931, examined the monetary policy only on the basis of gold standard, and that no alternative was examined or discussed.—B. O. W.

TREBITSCH LINCOLN IN CANADA

Intends To Found Buddhist Monastery In Europe

VANCOUVER, April 11.

Accompanied by six nuns and four monks Trebitsch Lincoln has arrived by the 'Empress of Russia'. He declared he intends to found a Buddhist monastery in Europe.

He described himself as the "most calumniated man in the world". Asked if he anticipated any difficulty in moving about Europe he said "Why should I be not allowed to land in England? Many of my best friends are there."—Reuter.

RUSSIA AND LITTLE ENTENTE

Negotiations For Recognition Well Advanced

GENEVA, April 11.

Negotiations for the recognition of Russia by the Little Entente are apparently well advanced. It is hoped that an agreement will be reached very shortly during the visit to Paris of M. Titulescu the Rumanian Foreign Minister who is at present in Geneva.

The great obstacle to Russo-Rumanian understanding, namely the question of Bessarabia, was removed when the two countries signed the definition of the Aggressor Pact in London last autumn. The chief purpose of Titulescu's visit to Geneva was arranged was to meet Litvinoff, but the latter's doctors forbade him to come.

M. Stein who replaced Litvinoff on the Bureau called on Titulescu to-day and conveyed Litvinoff's excuses for his inability to keep the appointment.—Reuter.

GERMAN DEBT PARLEYS

Difficulties Of Transfer In Way Of Her Payment

BASEL, April 11.

The difficulties which have arisen are those of transfer only. They do not proceed from an incapacity to pay, states a communique issued at the conclusion of the meeting of the long and medium term creditors of Germany.

The views exchanged are in reference to the best means of remedying the situation, and sufficient progress has been made to permit convening of plenary conference with the Reichsbank by the end of this month.—Reuter.

IMPORT OF JAPANESE PIECEGOODS INTO INDIA

Must Be Covered By Certificate Of Authority

NEW DELHI, April 12.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary states that the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to prohibit the import into British India of cotton piecegoods manufactured in Japan and containing more than 90 per cent. of cotton, unless they are covered by a certificate issued by or on behalf of the Department of Commerce and Industries, Japan, authorising the export to India.

MYSTERY FEVER

Hundred Deaths Within Few Hours Of Attack

NAGPUR, April 12.

According to the "Hitavada", information has been received at Nagpur that over 100 villagers of Suri, near Rayagad railway station, on the B N R., died of a malignant type of fever within a few hours of the attack. Enquiries made in official and Railway circles have, however failed to confirm the report.—A. P.

M. C. C. TEST SELECTION COMMITTEE

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 12.

Sir Stanley Jackson (M.C.C.), P. A. Perrin (Essex), T. A. Higson (Lancashire) have been chosen to the English Cricket Test Selection Committee to select the teams to meet Australia.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNEY

CUSTOMS AND G. I. P. DRAW IN SEMI-FINALS

Bombay's Champions Play Much Below Form Shown Against Manavadar

Large crowds turned out to witness the semi-final tie between the Customs and the G I P Railway on Thursday. Both teams received a warm welcome from their supporters when they took the field, and the atmosphere was tense with expectation. To the surprise all good judges of the game the Customs played much below form. The attack lacked pep and Pinto for once was quite ineffective. Feroze Khan who is the spear head of the Customs front line, could not do himself justice with a strained thigh, and thrustful attacking movements were conspicuous by their absence.

The railway halves played according to plan, and they shadowed the Customs forwards very effectively. Grostrate, the left back who is a midget in size, worked like a Trojan and saved his side on numerous occasions.

The G I P pressed at the outset, Issit missing a golden chance. They had more of the game in the first half and before the interval arrived Carneiro rushed out in time to intercept a shot from Pinto.

With the score board blank at the change of ends, the pace became hot on resumption of play. The railway had the distinction of scoring first through Ismail, who drove in a shot that Carneiro come have saved with a little care. The Customs should have equalised soon after but for Milne being fouled in the circle. Aslam however proved the saviour of his side when things were looking blue. He converted a short corner with a raking drive through a barrage of defenders.

Hard hitting marred the concluding stages of the game. Chapman who made a wild swipe at the Customs left wing, was warned by Umpire Cobbett. Towards the close Pinto worked his way into the circle but Coveney brought off a splendid save. Extra time saw the Customs attacking and Coveney again stopped two shots from Pinto and Feroze Khan, which would have meant the extinction of the railwaymen.

The replay will take place on Saturday at 5-30 p.m. and the finals have been postponed to Monday owing to the unexpected result.

Result:—

G I P RAILWAY	1 goal
CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB	1 goal

The teams were:—

G I P RAILWAY

Coveney: Bates and Grostrate: Chapman, De Burgh, and Norris: Sullivan, Pinto, Ismail, Isitt and Lovegrove.

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB

Carneiro: Abreo and Aslam: Brewin, Dique and Kher Singh: Sweeney, Milne, Feroze Khan, Pinto and Afzal Umpires Messrs. Turner and Cobbett.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

(In aid of Earthquake Relief Fund) 5-30 p.m. Lusitanians vs. Manavadar State.

"NEITHER VICTORY NOR DEFEAT"

Assam Governor On Calling Off Of C. D.

Sir Michael [redacted] regret it. Business can only [redacted]ish in peace and it is in the Assam, in his speech opening [redacted] peace that I have installation of electric lights here P. this morning made a reference to the calling off of civil disobedience and observed:

"The political atmosphere has been cleared. Civil disobedience is being finally abandoned as infructuous. The way is open for the conversion of the Congress into a constitutional party. There is nether victory nor defeat in this."

C. L. A. ACT

His Excellency incidentally referred to the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act and said that such measures did not affect honest citizens but touched only the minute section of irresponsible disturbers of the peace. He hoped that Sylhet people would not let themselves to be stampeded into further taxation and expenditure of money in order to satisfy the thoughtless and wild whims of immature youths.

BUSINESS IN PEACE

"There has been in this valley, as in other places, a period of political bitterness. I suggest that the time has now come to

U. P. COUNCIL AND WAKF BILL

Jamiat-Ulama-i-Hind Working Committee To Consider

Maulana Ahmad Saeed, Secretary Jamiat-ulama-i-Hind Delhi wires:

An important meeting of Working Committee of the Jamiat-ulama-i-Hind will be held in Nagina District Bijnore on April 18 and 19 (Wednesday and Thursday) at 10 a.m.

The agenda has been issued to the members Other ulamas and notables have also been invited to consider the Waqf Bill introduced in the U. P. Council by Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Husain. All members of the Working Committee are requested to reach Nagina by April 18 at 10 a.m. and inform Hafiz Mohd Ibrahim M. L. C., Rais, Nagina with exact date and time.

ONLY THREE DAYS MORE

and

KHADI SALES AT CHEAP RATES

WILL BE CLOSED

SUNDAY, 15 April is the LAST DAY of our grand

REDUCTIONS OF KHADI SALES

Hurry up and VISIT the BHANDAR

ANNAS	NATIONAL WEEK REDUCTIONS	RUPEES
1		6¼
2		12½
4		25
8		50
LESS Per RUPEE		LESS Per Cent.

(1) A.I.S.A. KHADI BHANDAR 396, Kalkadevi Road. BOMBAY 2

(2) KHADI PRINTING AND DYEING WORKS, KHADI SHOP Chandaramji Girls High School Building Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY 4

Readers' Views

Cotton Brokers' Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read the views expressed by Messrs. Begraj Gupta and C. R. Loyalka. Mr. B. Gupta's plea that if the East Cotton Association, without necessary precautions and without making a number of changes in the by-laws, hurriedly fixed trading hours and demanded strict enforcement of these provisions the result would be that large volume of business would be done in a number of ways over which the East India Cotton Association would have no control.

I would like to point out to Mr. Gupta that it is more than three years that the market is open all the twentyfour hours and if within such a long period the Board of the East India Association could not change the by-laws and chalk cut a plan to check and control the business how much more time would they require? Do they require a century? No, Sir, the fact is that they never joined their heads together and thought over the matter seriously. For instance, the general body of the East India Cotton Association called upon them by ballot in September last to fix the trading hours but the Board of Directors have so far done nothing in the matter which means they flout the wish of the general body. By doing so they have lowered their own prestige in the eyes of the members as well as the general public. If they cannot handle the situation properly, they had better resign and make room for others. I may further say, Sir, there are only two associations doing cotton business, one is East India Cotton Association and the other the Mahajan Association Ltd. If both the bodies fix their time, the speculation will much decrease. To be fair it is to the credit of the Mahajan Association that they are doing business within fixed hours while our Association, which is a statutory body set up by the special act of the legislature and has much more powers to deal with the offenders, is doing nothing in the matter.

In conclusion I may further add that under the shade of twenty-four hours' trading gambling in American Futures and Ank Farak which is illegal under the law is increasing day by day and proving ruinous to many people. —Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Profiteering At Dance Entertainments

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall deem it a great favour, if your good-self will kindly give publicity to the following, in the interest of dance-going enthusiasts like myself.

The last occasion I had the pleasure of attending such a function was the "Odds and Ends" dance held at the Sir Kadoori Hall on Easter Sunday. A large gathering assembled and a very enjoyable time was spent except for one principal item which marred the entertainment, viz., the exorbitantly high rates at which alcohol, mineral water, cigarettes etc., were sold by the management to the merrymakers. To give an example, beer, which is ordinarily priced at annas six in the local market, was sold at Rs. 1-4-0: balloons, which are ordinarily sold at anna one per pair, were sold at Re. 1 per pair, and in like manner all the other commodities were priced at double and treble the prices ordinarily obtainable, without regard to the public convenience and strength of their purses, and apparently the organisers reaped a rich harvest at the cost of the merrymakers, though as a matter of fact such commodities are generally purchased whole-sale entitling the purchasers to certain concession of rates. This has not been an exception as these practices are invariably prevalent on such functions at certain variation of rates, and thereby the public are fleeced of their hard-earned money under the guise of an innocent pastime. Can there be no check to this unfair treatment of the public? I am of opinion that the Excise Department, which issues licences to these organisers for the sale of liquor, can conveniently demand an undertaking from them or warn them to sell beverage at certain standard rates leaving a reasonable margin for their profits. So also the landlords of such premises can help the public by warning these organisers such practices. A surprise visit by a representative of any authoritative body would have a very salutary effect.

I trust that my suggestions will be taken note of by the Excise Department and also the landlords in the interest of dance going public. My special appeal also goes to the organisers of such functions not to abnormally profit by such functions by taking advantage of the public weakness to attend them and thus unfairly relieve them of a considerable amount of money. This not only creates a nauseating atmosphere but restricts attendance to a privileged few.—Yours etc.

B. X. VAZ.

"Organization Of Magicians"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter from one Mr. Carde about the "Organisation of Magicians," that appeared in your paper of the 31st March, I beg to say that the matter is worth consideration and we should take it up in right earnest. Apart from the fact that pure magic, pure from crazy sorcery, may lead to the revival of "solid mysticism," a vital side of human heritage, apart from the fact that it unfolds the mysterious side of man's wits to our eyes, it is an important supplement to our various entertainments. I quite agree that for this one needs at least a well-established organisation on an All-India basis, and in that connection I have to inform your readers that there already exists an organisation working with the same object in view. It is called "Society of Indian Magicians," and it also runs a magazine (Indian Magician) under the editorship of Dr. K. B. Lale, 847, Sadashiva Peth, Poona. The magazine has been very popular, especially in foreign countries. I have also come to know from the secretary of the said association that they have been rendering useful services to the magical world, and are intending greater things.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. SHARMA.

Bombay, April 11.

Broach House Tax

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—[redacted]ct that [redacted]sion in [redacted] and the decline in commodity prices, the value of real property has gone down considerably all over the country. In Broach, which cannot boast of industrial development like Ahmedabad but is a decaying city, the decline in commodity prices, has affected the value of real properties all the more severely. It is strange, however, that the recent revaluation of houses for house-tax purposes made by the Committee of Management shows an all-round increase. In some cases, the valuation is as much as doubled. In most of the other cases the valuation has been increased just with a view to place the buildings in a higher scale of taxation. No 'bona fide' inquiries appear to have been made but an 'ad hoc' procedure of all round increase has been adopted. The valuation is apparently made with a view to win laurels from the Government at the cost of the poor rate-payer who feels the pinch of the general depression and is scarcely able to meet even his present liabilities based on a valuation in times of boom. Of course, there is the procedure of appeal and application to the Magistrate, but what an amount of trouble and expense all this will involve? Who is going to do all this for the poorer backward classes, hardly able to understand the intricacies of Municipal law and procedure? It is desirable that the Committee should of its initiative go back to the old valuation and save the ratepayers all these unnecessary worries. But it is not possible to rouse it to its sense of duty. Will the Government who have appointed the Committee in supersession of the elected municipal body, interfere and set matters right?—Yours etc.

B. DIWANJI.

Broach, April 8.

BENARES TO HAVE FIRE BRIGADE

BENARES, April 12.

The longfelt want of Benares has been removed by the Municipality by arranging for a Fire Brigade for the town.

A fire Engine with 2,000 feet long hose and other equipments has been acquired at a cost of Rs. 10,000.—United Press.

Maharaja Of Patiala Progressing

LAHORE, April 12.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala who was operated on the nose yesterday in Lahore, it is understood to be making satisfactory progress. He passed a good night. —A. P. n

A group photo taken on the occasion of the Mysore Music Conference held recently under the presidency of Kirthanacharya Mr. C.R. Sreenivasa Iyengar of Madras. It was opened by Sir C. V. Raman.

In the group, (middle row) seated from left to right are:—Mr. Nagappa, Vidwan Sosale Ramadas, Mr. S. Subba Rao, Advocate, Mr. B. Venkatakrishnappa, B. A., District Excise Officer and Chairman, Reception Committee, Mr. C. R. Sreenivasa Iyengar, President, Mr. K. Puttu Rao, Advocate, Mr. B.K. Subba Rao, son of the late Ganavisarada Bidaram Krishnappa and Vidwan Chowdiah, the famous Violinist of Mysore (Secretary).

M.L.As. LAUNCH ATTACK AGAINST TEXTILE PACTS

(Continued from Page 12.)

din on the principle of protection as the principle had already been endorsed by the House. He informed Mr. B. Das that the Bill gave protection both to the textile industry and sericulture, though in the case of sericulture protection had been given on a safeguarding basis.

"A PAST MASTER."

As for Mr. Guznavi he was a past master in making reckless charges. Mr. Guznavi had charged them with not knowing their mind and not knowing their facts regarding raw silk. The fact of the matter was that whereas Government had raised the measure of protection on prices prevailing from July to September 1933, the Select committee had based it on those prevailing in December, January and February and accordingly raised the duty from 11 1/2 to 14 annas

Dr. Ziauddin had expressed a fear that the Japanese Agreement would give Japan control of the Indian cotton market to the detriment of the agriculturists. The fact was that Japan had agreed to buy the same amount of cotton which she had been actually buying on an average for a decade. The situation had not altered for the worse.

FREIGHT CONTROL.

As regards freight space, control on it had been exercised by Japan for twenty years; but when it was pointed out that the control was being used to the detriment of Indian shippers he took up the matter and had received an assurance from Japan that from this month the normal practice would prevail. (Applause) and if any member would substantiate the charge that it was not so, the speaker would take the matter up again. (Mr. Mody: I shall).

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR IT.

The Commerce Member regretted that evidence tendered before the Tariff Board was not yet ready, but Government was not to blame. In three cases in the past the House had given protection long before the evidence was published. Answering Dr. Ziauddin's charge reflecting upon the Bengal Government's attitude towards sericulture, Sir Joseph Bhore said that there was no justification for the suggestion that the Bengal Government did not adequately help the investigation of the Tariff Board. That Government spent two and half lakhs yearly on sericulture, which was generous assistance, considering the financial affairs of the province.

Maulvi Shafi Daudi referring to Sir Joseph Bhore's remark that there was no demand for circulation of the Bill said that industrialists tried to take advantage of the disorganised position of the consumers. He thought that the Select Committee's report went far beyond the Tariff Board's recommendations. Protection should not be at the expense of the consumer.

THE DIVISION.

When the motion for circulation was put, Mr. Anklesaria was the only member to ask for a division. The president repeated the question and Mr. Anklesaria reiterated his demand for a division. Mr. Gayaprasad and Mr. Ranga Iyer advised Mr. Anklesaria not to press the motion to a division. Mr. Anklesaria however, persisted and the President ordered a division, Mr. Anklesaria and Maulvi Shafi Daudi were the only two persons to enter the "Ayes" lobby. They were followed within a minute thereafter by Mr. Ghuznavi, Dr. Ziauddin, Mr. Maswood Ahmed, Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari and Mr. Sukhraj Roy, making a total of seven for circulation. The rest of the non-official members remained neutral.

It may be pointed out that on the agenda 25 members had jointly put down an amendment for circulation. They included Mr. Gayaprasad Singh.

IRONICAL CHEERS.

When the President announced that 7 voted for circulation and 51 against it, there were ironical cheers. Dr. Ziauddin asked if any member, having tabled an amendment for circulation, could go and vote against it without explaining to the House whether he had been convinced by the Government member's speech.

The President: That only shows that honourable members do not come to the Assembly with preconceived views. (Laughter).

The House proceeded to discuss the schedule to the bill.

About a dozen amendments were moved, mostly by Dr. Ziauddin for changing the duties in respect of yarns, raw silk, silk waste, cotton twist and yarn and silk yarns. All of them were opposed by the Government and rejected.

SIR COWASJI'S AMENDMENT.

The House took up discussion of an amendment moved by Sir Cowasji Jehangir in respect of item 158 E. relating to fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 90 per cent. of silk including such fabric embroidered with artificial silk. The duty proposed by the Select Conimittee for this is 50 per cent. plus Rs. 2 per pound. The amendment of Sir Cowasji was to the effect that the duty on pongee and fuji silk would be 50 per cent. plus one Rupee and eight annas per pound in the case of the latter. Other sorts were to be charged as suggested by the Committee.

Discussion on this amendment will be taken up on Saturday.

The Assembly adjourned till Saturday as to-morrow is a holiday.—A. P.

REJECT THE WHITE PAPER

Jamiat Singh Urges Adult Franchise And Hindu Muslim Unity

To celebrate the National Week (White Paper Boycott Day) a crowded public meeting was held on the Chowpatty sands on Thursday evening. In the absence of Mr. P. R. Lele, Sirdar Jamiat Singh presided. Sirdar Jamiat Singh attacked the Federation Scheme and explained how the people of India would be dominated by a few capitalists and the Indian Princes. He criticised the provisions of the Finance, Army, Law and Order and Special powers of the Viceroy and Governors.

He referred to the Princes Protection Bill which had been newly passed and condemned it. He advocated the complete rejection of the White Paper. The Sirdar appealed for Hindu-Muslim Unity and said that unless the Indian people were granted the adult franchise and the power was transferred to the poor, the Federation was simply a moonshine.

Messrs S. Mahmud Gaz iand Dev iChand Shah spoke and condemned the White Paper.

MAYO HALL ON FIRE

ALLAHABAD, April 12.

An unprecedented fire is raging at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad.

It is reported that the fire has almost destroyed the magnificent Hall and is seriously threatening the European Club nearby.

The fire still rages and all attempts to extinguish it are being made. Flames are visible from long distances.

Water supply has failed at 8-40 p.m. adding to the helplessness.—United Press.

TRUE GRIEVANCES WILL BE REDRESSED

G. I. P. Traffic Manager's Assurance At Passengers' Association Dinner

The annual dinner of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association was held at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on April 5. Covers were laid for about 50 people. Prominent among those present were Messrs. L.R. Tairsee, B. N. Karanjia, J.A. Remmington, G. E. Barton, A.A. Brown, H J. Romer, G.E. Berkley, J.T. Day, J.P. Mehta, Gordhandas G. Morarji, Vithaldas D. Govindji, Lachmandas Daga, G.I. Griffiths and Khan Bahadur Ghamat and others.

Mr. L.R. Tairsee presided

FOR HEALTH OF GUESTS.

At the end of the Dinner, after the toast of His Majesty the King Emperor was taken, Mr. Tairsee proposed the health of the guests of the evening. He believed that so far the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association was considered a baby, because it was found kicking, but now it has come of age, and he was glad to find that it was being respected by the officials better than ever before. He said that the Association was not existing merely to forward the grievances of the travelling public—and certainly not to create any—but it was also existing to educate the general masses of the travelling public to give such co-operation as could possibly be given to the Railway officials in the discharge of their duties, if the officials at the same time extended the same courtesy.

He was sure that the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association which was always alert and alive to its sense of duty and service to the travelling public was doing and will do the needful in the matter.

MR. BARTON'S ASSURANCE.

Replying to the toast of the guests, Mr. Barton, Ag: Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway, said that when he accepted the invitation he was hardly aware that he would have to make a speech, that evening. He, however, appreciated what was said by the Chairman, and assured the Association that true grievances when they were well placed always received a good and sympathetic consideration at the hands of the officials.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, thereafter proposing the health of the President of the Association said that it was fortunate that the Association had, from its very beginning, very influential people as its Presidents year after year.

Mr. Tairsee suitably replied to the toast, and thereafter, members freely mixed with the guests of the evening and had a prolonged talk with them till a late hour in the night.

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

Ville Parle Khadi Mandir

Since the year 1930 several women of Ville Parle have been strenuously endeavouring to popularise Khaddar. It will be remembered that Vile Parle was responsible for the sale of Khaddar worth about Rs. 11,000 during the Gandhi Jayanti month in 1931 and most of the credit for this goes to its women workers. Although their movement suffered, to a certain extent, during 1933 owing to world-wide trade depression, they are steadily making progress in the direction of making Khaddar as popular as possible. As a result of their unceasing efforts, they have early this year been able to start a regular institution for the sale of Khaddar called "Khadi Mandir." The institution is run by women without the expectation of any return for their services. No rent or salaries of workers are charged to this institution. The women work in this institution during their spare hours. The Khadi Mandir is affiliated to the All-India Spinners' Association. It is the object of the women workers to make Khaddar as cheap as possible and thus make it more and more popular.

Thirsty Bombay

The advent of the hot weather in Bombay has supplied a source of livelihood to hundreds of the unemployed—many of whom recently raised their voices in the city hall for work and bread. This new found means of employment is in quenching the thirst of thousands of city's workers. Handcarts, booths and other portable stalls containing many cool and delectable drinks are peddled around, and the purveyors enjoy a ready sale for their wares. The Muslim drinks his highly flavoured falooda in a shady spot, the Hindu sips the sweet juice of the sugar cane and for others, who believe that variety is the spice of life, there are the varied coloured syrups and the sweet ice balls. Clustered round each of the vendors is an eager, thirsty crowd, patiently awaiting their turns to cool their parched throats. This is more noticeable after sunset than during the hot, still hours of the noon.

Demand For Fruits

Bombay's quota of midsummer fruits is just arriving in the city and, as usual at this time of the year, hawkers are plying a brisk trade in these varieties of fruits. The luscious water melon and the delicious tender cocoanut are first in demand. Both their cheapness and excellent qualities are responsible for their finding a ready market. The new means of livelihood that has been thrown open to many of the city's poor will last till the break of the monsoon by which time, it is to be hoped, that the slowly drifting clouds of trade depression will have moved further away enabling the hawkers to find a more lucrative avocation.

Mahatma Resumes Harijan Tour

Appeals To Women In Assam To Take Lead In Righting The Great Social Wrong

BARPETA, (Assam) April 12.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here yesterday afternoon. The first item in his programme was to visit the local Satra, but he refused to keep this engagement hearing that the Satra Adhikaris do not allow Harijans to enter temples on equal terms with other Hindus. He next addressed a huge gathering of 20,000 people, in the course of which he reiterated his views on untouchability. He also asked people to give up the habit of taking opium and smoking which had made people evil minded and idle.

Here he got a purse containing Rs. 800. Thereafter, he addressed a meeting of ladies and who presented him a purse of Rs. 100.

In the course of his address to women, he said: "You all regard your children as equals. You never differentiate between wise and foolish, clean and unclean. You are therefore best fitted to take a leading part in righting this wrong."

In the evening the Adhikaris of the local Satra interviewed Gandhiji, who discussed the Shastric injunctions with them bearing on anti-untouchability movement. Mahatmaji advised the orthodox section to realise that a meaningless custom should not be glorified as a shastric injunction.

Mahatmaji and party left for Tezpur early this morning. He reached Rangiya a wayside station at 4 a.m. when a huge gathering joined Mahatmaji in his prayers.—(United Press.)

INDIA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE

(Continued from page 6).

penditure on Defence in India is peculiarly burdensome because:—

A. The Army in India contains a large element drawn from elsewhere.

B. The expenditure produces no social or, as Indian critics usually put it, "nation-building" value.

C. The expenditure does not promote productive efficiency.

D. The expenditure is not even a mere redistribution of income and must therefore be ranked, in point of burdensomeness, and even below payment of interest on internal debt.

It has already been granted that Defence expenditure is primarily an insurance premium and no one will deny that some such insurance is necessary; but it by no means follows from that admission that it is nothing but a dead-weight on the taxpayer.

An attempt will be made in the succeeding paragraphs to give short answers to these four main lines of criticism.

3. A. "The Army in India contains a large element drawn from elsewhere."—The essential point is not the source from which the personnel of the Defence Forces are drawn, but the ultimate destination of the money that is spent upon them. Taking the total "gross" expenditure of the present day at the round figure of Rs. 50 crores, it has been estimated that Rs. 37 1|2 crores, or 75 per cent., are finally spent in India and only Rs. 12 1|2 crores, or 25 per cent., outside India. Of the Rs. 12 1|2 crores spent abroad, India receives full value for Rs. 5 crores in the shape of stores or trained personnel unprocurable in India. the balance of Rs. 7 1|2 crores, for which no direct return is received, is made up of pensions, leave charges and the remittances for educational or other domestic purposes made by individuals serving in India. It is true, of course, that a reduction in the British element of the armed forces would gradually effect a reduction in the sums that so leave India; nor is it denied that those sums are in themselves considerable. How the present policy of Indianisation will automatically involve some such reduction has already been explained; nor is it necessary here to repeat the arguments against an immediate acceleration of the process. On the other side of the account, however, must, in fairness, be taken the very large amounts of British capital invested in India, not, perhaps, to any great extent, by the members of the Defence Forces themselves and their families—they are not counted among the rich—but by those whose confidence in India rests largely on the stability that the presence of these Forces has ensured.

Returning for a moment to the expenditure on imported stores, it is of interest to compare the position as it stands to-day with the state of affairs before the war. In 1914, 37 per cent. of the ordnance, and clothing stores required for the Army in India were purchased abroad, whereas the percentage in 1931-32 had fallen to 11 per cent. To-day practically 100 per cent. of the requirements of lethal stores are manufactured in India, that is to say guns, rifles, machine guns, ammunition, etc. Seventy-two per cent. of other stores, such as clothing, foodstuffs, constructional materials and petrol, and 63 per cent. of the Army's Medical Stores are manufactured or purchased in India; and aircraft and mechanical transport vehicles are the only large items that have to be imported. These figures are sufficiently remarkable. They may be improved as time goes on. But, as previously pointed out in dealing with the expenditure on mechanical transport, the improvement is bound up with the development of Indian industries and depends largely on the enterprise of Indian industrialists themselves.

(To Be Continued)

"Most Mischievous Measure"

M.L.A.'s SCATHING CONDEMNATION OF PRINCES' BILL

Did The Princes Ask For It?

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, April 6.

Never before has the present Assembly experienced a thrill of the kind created by the breeze between Mr. B. R. Puri and Mr. Ranga Iyer. The occasion was the debate on the Second Reading of the Indian States Protection Bill.

A BREEZE

Mr. Puri said:—

"Sir, before I enter into the merits of the debate, I think I owe an explanation to my Honourable Friend Mr. Ranga Iyer. My honourable friend occupies a responsible position in the nationalist Party though at present he has migrated to the European Group—but I know, at all events I knew. . . . .

Mr. Ranga Iyer: Sir, I belong to the Nationalist Party and not to the European Group.

Mr. B. R. Puri: You are evidently acting under false colours.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: the allotment of the seats is made by the President in consultation with parties. I am not responsible for the allotment of my seat here. The Hon. gentleman must withdraw the expression 'under false colours'.

Mr. B. R. Puri: I refuse to do anything of the kind.

Mr. President: I must point out that the particular locality which is occupied by a member does not indicate the party to which he belongs. The place where Mr. Ranga Iyer is sitting is the place allotted to the Nationalist Party.

Mr. B. R. Puri: Then I apologise to the chair.

Mr. Puri: My learned friend's views which he expressed this morning no doubt were very valuable from his own point of view but if they were intended to be any contribution towards the subject that the House is now engaged in, I am afraid I did not discover any relevancy beyond the fact. . . . .

(Mr. Ranga Iyer got up to speak).

Please sit down.

Mr. President: order, order.

Mr. Puri: So far as the contribution towards the State Protection Bill is concerned. I must honestly confess that I found absolutely no material in that speech.

Sir Mohd Yakub: You must remember that the leader of his party has not yet spoken.

Mr. Puri: Well, so far as the Leader of the Party is concerned, I have got every regard for him. I have not lost all regard even for Mr. Ranga Iyer.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: Question?

Mr. B. R. Puri: But I cannot help remarking that he belongs to a party who at present are in the position of a battalion consisting of all Field-Marshalls. And Mr. Ranga Iyer happens to be one of them.

A DIFFERENT MR. IYENGAR

Now, Sir, Mr. Ranga Iyer speaking in the last session on this very. Bill said by way of an apology in the course of his speech that the views he was expressing were not the views of Mr. Ranga Iyer as a member of the Nationalist Party and that they were his private Individual views. Nor did those views bear any resemblance with the views which used to emanate from the mouth of former Mr. Ranga Iyer as we knew him. It struck me that Mr. Ranga Iyer's politics had undergone some sudden change on account of some circumstances not known to us.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: I have not changed my views in regard to my attitude towards the Princes Protection Bill. The hon gentleman is tilting at wind mills in his brain.

Mr. B. R. Puri: If Mr. Ranga Iyer persists in interjecting, then I have no objection to yielding to him provided he comes out with some sensible interjection. If it is merely for the sake of preventing me from going on with my speech, then I must say that I am not going to yield at all.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: I am willing to make a sporting offer to my friend for he has very savagely accused me of changing my views. I say that all the time I have been in this House I have always opposed the restriction of the liberties of the Press

Mr. B R Puri: I would draw your attention to the main point in his speerh delivered in the last session and also read it in the light of some observations made by the Hon'ble the Political Secretary. The Hon'ble Mr Glancy made the following observations at page 533 of the Assembly debates Bol. 1. No. 8:

"What I have been saying will serve. I hope to bring out one unfortunate feature of the irresponsible Press, and that is that the editors and proprietors of such newspapers tend to pay more regard to their own profits than to any benefits which they may confer on others. This is an aspect of the case which has been touched upon by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ranga Iyer and others who have followed him."

Now I commend this passage to the consideration of the House. It says that the credit of ventilating or bringing before the House this idea goes to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ranga Iyer.

Mr. B. J. Glancy: Sir, may I make a personal explanation? All that I meant to suggest was that on the floor of this House certain Hon'ble members including Mr. Ranga Iyer had drawn attention to that particular aspect.

Mr. B. R. Puri: I am grateful for this statement and I accept that as absolutely accurate.

Sir, Mr. Ranga Iyer was the editor of a newspaper called the 'Daily Herald'. During the days when a campaign was going on against the Kashmir State, it would be of some interest to the House to know what Mr. Ranga Iyer was doing.

THE BOOK THAT DID NOT COME OUT

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer: I wrote several articles in my paper calling upon Government to interfere and put down that riot, and I wrote a poem editorially on the Governor of the province, praising him for prompt interference resulting in the prevention of a ghastly riot.

Mr. B. R. Puri: Mr. Ranga Iyer in the "Daily Herald" in those troublesome days came out in broad headlines and announced in very bold type that he was about to bring out a book which would expose the maladministration and the misrule prevailing in the Kashmir State.

Apart from the fact that no book came out how did Mr. Ranga Iyer happen to change his views along with it.

"CROCODILE TEARS"

He is practically shedding his tears over the unfortunate lot of the Kashmir administration. But they are not genuine because the self-same Mr. Ranga Iyer while the jathas were proceeding, while the position of the Kashmir Durbar was being embarrassed by the advance and march into Kashmir territory of those Jathas, Mr. Ranga Iyer was adding fuel to the fire by announcing to the world that he was about to come out with an exposure of the maladministration of that State. I put it to the House in all seriousness and fairness to see whether the conduct of Mr. Ranga Iyer which he on that occasion evinced did not lend encouragement to the propaganda against which he is complaining. for it is no small support to know that your Jathas are directed against a scandalous maladministration. Sir, but the views of people do change. Today he is the champion of Northern Indian States. When Mr. Neogy this morning committed the sin of saying that he would be proud to belong to one of the States in the South. Mr Ranga Iyer could not tolerate such insinuation.

Now Sir. I am not accusing Mr. Ranga Iyer for his having changed his views. People have changed their views for good reason for bad reason and for indifferent reasons.

An Honourable Member: Sometimes for no reasons.

Mr. Puri: Yes, sometimes for no reasons.

Another Honourable Member: Sometimes for 'material' reasons

Mr. Puri: Yes sometimes for 'material reasons'. That is a very material suggestion. This Sir reminds me of the story of Sir Thomas Holland who stood for the parliamentary election and was going round his constituency. He called at a House. . .

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt: Yes, the Geologist Sir Thomas Holland or the Jurist?

Mr. Puri: The Jurist, Does it make much difference?

Dr. Amar Nath Dutt: Ces, the Geologist Sir Thomas Holland was a member of the Executive Council here.

Mr. Puri: Well he was going round his constituency and he happened to call at the house of a voter. The voter himself was not there. The old lady was there. and the candidate

THE BILL

I will now get on to the merits of the Bill. but before I do so I should like to deal with an argument which was advanced by my friend Mr. Raghubir Singh He gave us a very original argument. namely that these States are entitled to protection at the hands of the Government of India because these States are the children of the Government of India. I would like to remind my friend that the subjects of these Rulers are children of the rulers of these States? Therefore. the children of that child of the British Government are the grandchildren of the British Government. and as such does my friend mean to convey that the children of the British Government are entitled to protection, but these wretched grandchildren are entitled to no protection. . . .

Now, with regard to the speech of the Hon'ble the Political Secretary, it is no doubt a very clever speech. What he says amounts to this—'I am going to place certain data relating to the administration of the States before the House but I hope I shall not be compelled to give any statistics or details regarding it because that would necessarily lead to the disclosure of the identity of the States concerned'. No doubt it is the correct position, and I say that if one must keep in the background the identity of the States concerned, there is no other way but the one which has been followed by my friend. He then proceeds to say (after laying down this formula) that in some of these native States the most ideal form of Government is prevailing.

He says, 'Please do not ask me details because I am precluded from disclosing it. I accept that position, and will only ask in return if my Hon'ble friend would be prepared to show me the same courtesy and let me have the benefit of the same formula when I state that in most of the States rank maladministration obtains. I am however willing to give up this ormula if my Hon'ble friend would do the same.

DID THE STATES ASK FOR IT?

My Hon'ble friend said in his speech that he would trust that Hon'ble Members of this House when criticising the Native States and their administrations would resort to 'moderation' My answer to that is that there are times when moderation amounts to hypocrisy, and I submit that where there is abundant evideuce in support of these diabolical practices which are prevailing in some of the States, then to ask Hon'ble Members to resort to 'moderation' is asking something altogether took much. I maintain that misrule on the part of a Government upheld by British power is misrule by the British power itself. (Hear, hear.) It seems to me that this legislative measure has been altogether misconceived. The underlying principle of this measure appears to me perfectly unilateral. It shows that the Government of India according to its lights has got a duty only towards the rulers of the States and none towards the people and the subjects of such States.

And what is the Government case? It seems to be, put in a very few words, this. That there is a lot of unwholesome activities going on in the British territiry against the administration of Native States, and that these Native States are very convenient and useful institutions. Therefore as a neighbourly act and as an act of reciprocity, and a piece of good will, we are bound to protect them because in converse cases they show us the same courtesy. I take it after the statement made by the Hon'ble the Home Member, that the States have not asked for this Bill. The position of the Hon'ble Home Member is that the Rulers of the States have not demanded this Bill, but that they would welcome it. If they have not made a demand for it, then I take it that, the initiative has come from the Government of India itself. But may I respectfully ask the Home Member whether before the Government of India initiated this measure, it informally the Government made any effort to ascertain the views and wishes of at least some prominent heads of these States whether a measure of this kind would be acceptable to them or not. I would pause for a reply.

The Hon'ble Sir Harry Haig: The Hon'ble Member does not like being interrupted. So let him continue his speech.

Mr. B. R. Puri: My Hon'ble friend is not in a mood to disclose his cards. He is welcome to it and I am at liberty to conclude accordingly his attitude. What I state is that the Rulers of States have not asked for this Bill. But how does the Hon'ble members know that States would welcome this measure? I have a grievance against the Home Department of the Government for not making any effort to find out and ascertain the views of these Rulers and for not placing those views before this House.

"PARTING OF WAYS"

Do I take it that the rulers of these States for whose benefit all this legislation is being enacted are too big to give us their own views. Sir, it is like treating a patient without hearing from him the history of his trouble. If the Government of India had taken the trouble to ascertain the views of the heads of these States, we shoud have had today the most valuable material to work upon. Therefore my submission is that it is not adequately dealing with the subject nor fairly with the House to ask us to pass a measure without placing us in a position to know what are the views of the very party who is to be affected by this legislation. And that party is not the Rulers alone but their subjects as well.

Let me examine here for a moment the proposition that this Bill would be welcomed by the Rulers of the States. submit that it may be welcomed by some thoughtless rulers but those rulers who understand and recognise their real interest would have nothing to do with it. I maintain that the rulers of those States have come to a stage, a sort of parting of ways, when they might adopt one or the other of the two courses open to them. One course obvious is to persist in their present methods. If anybody inside the State puts his head up and asks for any reformation or improvement in the administration, put him down. If any body outside the State orings to light the black spots in the administration, get the Government of India to put them down The result would be that there would be a continuous estrangement being created between the subjects of the rulers.

"A MISCHIEVOUS MEASURE"

There may have been a time when the people submitted due to dire ignorance, to primitive modes of Government. In the light of the progress and environments within which they are now living there has been a certain measure of awakening not only in British India but also amongst the people of the Indian States and by measures of this kind a false immunity and a temporary security is being provided for the rulers of the State to perpetuate their despotic and autocratic methods of ruling and such measures would only lead to one result. It will create a greater gulf between themselves and their own subjects. This measure which has been placed before the House is a measure which takes into cogn'sance only one side of the picture, a most mischievous measure and one which is likely to lead to consequences disastrous to the rulers as well to the subjects of the Indian States. (Applause).

It is understood that in all 27 persons were tried in Calcutta during 1933 by the Special Magistrates under Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act for unlicensed possession of arms ammunition in furtherance of terrorist movement in Bengal of whom 6 were discharged and the rest were sentenced to varying terms ranging from seven years to 18 months.—United Press.

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(See "Medical Echo.")

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CHEERFUL SENTIMENT IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 3 Points Down

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Decline In Chicago Wheat Prices And Linseed Quiet

BOMBAY, April 12

On Thursday, the sterling dollar cross rate opened steady and moved within a narrow range. The sterling franc cross rate also witnessed minor fluctuations.

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market was in a cheerful sentiment on the expectations of constructive legislation but price fluctuations were narrow with a very steady undertone.

LONDON BULLION SLIGHTLY EASY

London gold and silver prices ruled slightly easy to-day with a quiet undertone.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago wheat prices declined slightly on account of favourable weather reports. The undertone in Argentine Linseed was quiet. Liverpool wheat ruled steady.

PROFIT-TAKING IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

There was an irregularity in the movements of prices on the London Stock Exchange while profit-taking was evidenced in giltedged securities.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, April 12

Previous closing rate	11.94
To-day's opening rate	11.99
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing rate	11.91
Difference	—.03
Broach Expectation July	Rs. 203

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, April 12

Previous closing rate	6.13
To-day's opening rate	6.11
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	6.10
Difference	—.03

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 12

Expectations of constructive legislation lent a somewhat cheerful sentiment to New York cotton but the high trend was not maintained for long and values remained steady near about yesterday's levels. Trading in May commenced with a gain of 5 points at 11.99 but due to profit-taking, values quickly declined to 11.94. At this level however some speculative buying was in evidence and May advanced to 12.00 but liquidation again reduced May option to 11.96 at which level trading was continued for the considerable part of the session.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.91 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 12

The following were the opening ranges.

July (12.17/12.17) 12.11/12.10
October (12.31/12.31) 12.22/12.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 12

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May (6.11) 6.10
American May (6.10) 6.09
Egyptian May (8.54) 8.51
Egyptian July (8.55) 8.52

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 12
10-45 p.m.

As the New York cotton futures opened with a rise of 5 points, Broach J-A was traded in at Rs. 204 at night. Broach A-M was quoted at Rs. 203. There was a scarcity of sellers. Later Broach J-A improved further to Rs. 204-4 at 10-45 p.m. as the New York cotton futures were reported to be 6 points up.

Safeguard Against Spread Of Meningitis

BARODA, April 12.

Shrimant Pilajirao Gaekwar, Suba of Mehsana District in Baroda State has prohibited until further notice the holding of public dinners and the assembling of festive occasions of more than 50 persons against the spread of epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Mehsana District.—United Press.

Arrangements have been made for a preliminary meeting in London next week to decide the scope of Anglo-Dutch trade negotiations.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 12

Previous closing	5.16 1/2
To-day's closing	5.16 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 12

Previous closing	5.16 7/16
To-day's opening	5.16 1/2
To-day's closing	5.16 11/16
Difference	+.00 1/4

FRANC RATE.

London, April 12

Previous closing	78.25
To-day's opening	78.21
To-day's closing	78.35
Difference	+.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 12

London exchanges opened steady at 516-1/2 and ranged within narrow movements later it being quoted at 516-1/8.

The closing sterling dollar cross rate was 5.16 11/16

Franc opened at 78.25 and slightly declined to 78.21.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 78.35.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 12

The market was quiet.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 1/4d.	20 3/16d.
Forward	20 3/8d.	20 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 12

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-14-10 1/2	£6-14-10

BULLION

London, April 12

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-14-10 1/2) £6-14-10
Silver (20 1/4d) 20 3/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, April 12

3 months (31/32 p.c.) 31/32 p.c.
4 months (1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.
6 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 12
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.88 7/8) 5.89
New York on Bombay (39.00) 39.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.97 3/4) 0.97 5/8
London on Milan (60.28) 60.31
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 12

Local silver opened quiet at Rs. 55/8, 61/8, 55/13 for ready, 1st Vaishakh and 2nd Vaishakh delivery and on easy Shanghai advices declined by two annas finally closing quiet but steady at Rs. 55/5/6,, 61/8 and 55/11.

Gold opened at Rs. 33/4/9, 33/5/3, and 33/6 for ready 1st Vaishakh and 2nd Vaishakh respectively and improved on covering finally closing at 33/5/3, 33/5/9 and 33/6/6 The undertone was quiet but steady.

It is understood that an increased supply of at least 3,500000 gallons of water per day will be avilable for Lahore city next month, as compared with May 1933 and along with certain measures that are being taken to control wastage of water, the municipal authorities hope to abe able to cope with the water supply needs of the city during the summer months.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 12

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 53-3/4 and October 56-1/4. There was hardly an appreciable demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, April 12

Prices in the Chicago wheat market declined by 1/8 from yesterday's closing levels on scattered selling and more favourable weather reports. May was quoted at 86-3/8, July 86-3/8 and September 87-3/8.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, April 12

Chicago oats were steady with May at 32-1/4 and Chicago July at 32-7/8. Rye was quoted at 49.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 12

The Argentine linseed market ruled with a slight decline in prices from yesterday's levels May at noon was quoted at 12.44 i.e. one point lower than the previous closing. The undertone was quiet.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 12

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£238 7/8) £238 7/8 quiet
Lead (£11 9/16) £11 9/16 quiet
Electrolytic Copper (£36 5/8 to £36 7/8) £36 1/2 to £37
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

RUBBER

Spot (5 9/16) paid and buyers
April-June (5 11/16) 5 27/32 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay April-May (£11 7/16) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 1/4) £11 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata April-May (£9 5/8) £9 5/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria April-May (£9 1/4) £9 1/4 sellers

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-5 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

First Market Arrivals Contluent New Crop April1May (£16 3/15) £16 5/16 paid and value.
Dundee April (unquoted) £18 1/4
Lightning April (uuquoted) £17

JUTE SHARES STEADY

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Jute shares were steady and good business resulted at hardening rates. Coals showed no change. Teas were firm. In miscellaneous iron and steel issues advanced further on good buying orders and Midnapore zemindary were also marked up. Securities were steady. Following are the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 89/5; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 97/15; 4 per cent. loan 1960/70 102/9 small lot; 4 per cent Punjab bonds 1948 102/4; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bonds 1935 104/14 small lot

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1304; Imperial Bank conty 326

Railways: Baraset Basirhat light 57/4 Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 57/8; Katakhal Lala Bazar 78.

Cottons: Benga. Nagpore ordy 1/; Kesoram 4/1.

Coals: Amalgamated 17/14; Bengal 234; Equitable 21/10; Hurriladih 6/12; Kalapahari 10/8

Jutes: Anglo India 387; Bally 188 small lot; Barnagore 167/8; Belvedere 408; Budge Budge prpf 133; Cheviot 239/8 small lot; Clive 33/6; Delta 387; Gourepore 452/8; Howrah 57/6; Hukumchand 15/6; Hukumchand pref 105 small lot; India 323 small lot; Kamarhatty ordy 562; Lothian 312 small lots; Naihati 445; New Central 415; Orient 229; Reliance 80/6; Reliance pref 136/8 small lot; Union 482 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone new 16/14; Jubbulpore Electric 10/2; Patna Electric 14/4; Arthur Butler ordy 11; Burn and Co. ordy 229/8; Indian wood products 32; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 111; Bengal paper ordy 73/8 ex div; Titaghur Paper defd 7/12; Midnapore Zemindary 71.

Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 12; Champaran 22/12; Cawnpore 32; Sitalpore 100/8.

Teas: Amluckie 79; Arcuttipore 21; Pirpara 332; Central Cachar 91/8 small lots; Dhelakhat 29/2; Gungaram 241/8; Hasimara 40/4; Ledo 238; Patrakole 952/8; Rungamatee 288; Sapai 12/4; Tezpore 11/11.—A. P.

ALLEGED NOTORIOUS DACOIT ARRESTED

MOGA, April 12.

The Superintendent of Police, Ludhiana, with a lorry-full of armed police came to Chida, a village about 20 miles from Moga recently and was successful in arresting Mehar Singh, alleged to be a notorious dacoit, who was a companion of another dacoit Lal Singh for whose arrest the Government had announced a reward of Rs. 3,000 and 2 squares of land. —United Press.

REVIVAL OF STRENGTH IN INDUSTRIALS ON BUDGET HOPES

AMERICAN RUBBER PRICES LOWER THAN EXPECTED

Nervous And Narrow Fluctuations In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 12

On the Stock Exchange, activity was moderated owing to the periodical settlement. Interest was well sustained, industrials particularly showing a revival of strength on budget hopes. Rubbers were strongly supported on the belief that the restriction scheme was imminent. Kaffirs were rather less prominent. West Africans fluctuated violently.

Commodities were uninteresting apart from rubber in which early strength was not fully maintained owing to American prices being lower than expected, but the market was steady.

Wall Street prices fluctuating nervously and narrowly; trading was dull, as the market has been awaiting developments.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 12.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 12
3-30 p.m.

The London Stock Exchange markets generally were rather irregular. Giltedgeds were quiet and generally easier. Industrials generally were very firm. There was a desire to secure profits in gold minings after renewed activity.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 1/2) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/4) £103 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £113
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/4) £104 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110) £110

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 11 3/8) dol 11 1/8
International Holding (dol 2 3/8) dol 2 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/4) dol 7 5/8
Musical Industries (27-1 1/2) 27-0
Pritchin John (88-6) 88-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (38-3) 38-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (93-6) 93-6
Swedish Match (9-4 1/2) 9-3
Dunlop Rubber (52-10 1/2) 53-4 1/2
University Ordinary (23-4 1/2) 23-4 1/2
Ford Motors (30-0) 29-3
Cables and Wireless (£10) £10
British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0
Camera "A" (£8) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (120-9) 121-9
P and O S N Co Defd (17-9) 17-10 1/2
Distillers (94-6) 94-3
Bredrurd Dyers (14-0) 13-9
British Celonese (14-9) 14-9
J and P Coats Ordinary (62-0) 62-9
Courtanks Ordinary (55-9) 56-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (12-0) 12-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (27 3/8) 27 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-10 1/2) 6-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£112) £112

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (226-3) 227-6
Godul (148-9) 151-3
Moddar New (66-10 1/2) 70-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (218-9) 217-6
Spring Mines (121-3) 121-3
Union Corporation (122-6) 122-6

PRIMUS STOVE BURSTS

Muslim Killed In Grant Road Tragedy

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest held on Thursday over the death of Akbar Ali (50).

The deceased who was residing at Grant Road succumbed to the injuries received by him when a Primus stove burst and set alight his ijjar and beard. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday where he died the same afternoon.

Mr. Ruiker Reelected

NAGPUR, April 12.

Mr. R.S. Ruiker has been re-elected President of the Nagpur Textile Union.—United Press.

Moonje Resumes Practice

NAGPUR, April 12.

After an interval of seven years Dr. B.S. Moonje has resumed medical practice at Nagpur.—United Press.

In the Board of Trade returns of wholesale princes in March a decrease of 1.4 per cent is shown for last month in the average of prices as compared with February, but an increase of 6.5 per cent as compared with March of last year.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 12
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79 1/2) £79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 5/8) £91 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£111 3/8) £111 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£105 7/8) £106
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (1 1/2 p.c. premium) 1 7/8 p.c. premium
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£112) £112

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (30-0) 30-0
Dorun Tea (58-9) 58-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (42-6) 42-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-0) 22-6
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-0) 31-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-3) 63-9
Burma Corporation (13-10 1/2) 14-0
Rio Tintos (£18 3/8) £18 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (46-6) 45-0
Rand Mines (131-3) 133-9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (36-3) 35-0
Anglo Persian (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2
Burma Oil (93-9) 93-9
Mexican Eagle (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Shell Transport (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£21 3/8) £21 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, April 12

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (vol 39) dol 38 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 17 1/2) dol 17
U S Steel Common (dol 53 3/8) dol 52 5/8
United States Steel preference (dol 94) unquoted.

ARGENTIVE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 11.

May	12.45+.06
June	12.55+.06

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 11

May 0.86 1/2 —1/4c
July 0.86 1/2—1/4c.
September 0.87 1/2—1/4c.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, April 11.

July	1.47+.05
September	1.52+.05
December	1.58+.05
January	1.59+.05

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 12.

	Bales.
Khandesh	2,115
Central India	2,592
Barsi-Nugger	747
Hyderabad-Gaorani	431
Berar	11,912
Central Provinces	1,168
Dhollera	1,102
Rajputana	799
Sind-Punjab	2,424
Broach	5,127
Compta-Dharwar	303
Westerns-Northerns	796
Egyptians	76
East Africans	1,685
Total Cotton	31,279
	Cwts.
Wheat	13,164
Linseed	13,938
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	632
Gingellyseed	930
Gingellyseed	23
Groundnuts	9,770
Castorseed	4,561
Rice	12,041
Myrabollams	5,887
Cottonseed	7,012
Mowraseed	196
Gram	1,997
Joowar	1,770
Bajree	728
	Tons.
Coal	1,550

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 12.

Kohinoor, Dyett, Rangoon.
Vera Reidcliffe, Jones, Calcutta.
Ahmedi, Dyke, Colombo.
Oldham, Leo, New York.
Ranpura, Furlong, London.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, April 12.

Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Toho Maru, Kobe.

Bombay, April 13.

Stolzenfels, Dieckmann, Hamburg.
Corona, Klette, Bangkok.

LOADING.

Bombay, April 12.

Steamer Strathnaver for London.
„ Mundra for London.
„ Baroda for Busrah.
„ Mundra for Busrah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranpura:—The P&O S N Coy's English mail steamer Ranpura arrived in harbour on Thursday at about 2 p.m. from London with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo, a general cargo and 144 passengers.

S S Oldham:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Oldham arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York with a general cargo and one passenger.

S S Ahmedi:—The Eastern S N Coy's steamer Ahmedi arrived in harbour on Thursday from Colombo with a general cargo.

S S Kohinoor:—The T M Coy's steamer Kohinoor arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rangoon. with a general cargo.

S S Vera Radcliffe:—The steamer Vera Radcliffe arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of 8700 tons of. coal.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna sailed yesterday for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Toho Maru:—The O S K steamer Toho Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Stolzenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer Stolzenfels will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Corona:—The Messrs. Volkart Bros' steamer Corona will sail to-day for Bangkok with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, April 12.

S S Barpeta; Agents M M and Co., from Koweit:—2 bundles specie.

From Busrah:—285 bags barley.

From Mohmerah:—50 cases raisin, 46 bags attari, 99 bundles animal skins, 128 bags gum, 49 bags almonds.

From Bahrine:—36 bags beans.

From B'Abbas:—78 bags raisin, 40 bags zira, 25 bags M roots, 24 bales twist.

From Muscat:—181 bags dates, 1 bundle specie.

From Karachi:—6 bags fish, 22 bags fish manure.

From Mangrole:—1 bundle specie.

S S Toyama Maru; Agents N Y Kaisha, Ltd., from Yokohama:—60 cases glassware, 15 c|s rubbergoods, 70 c|s rayon and cotton mixed goods, 40 c|s toys, 13 c|s lamps, 400 c|s silk piecegoods, 26 c.s rayon goods.

From Tokyo:—65 cases cotton shirting, 90 c|s cottos yarn, 47 c|s clocks.

From Nagoya:—75 cases cotton piecegoods, 577 c|s cotton shirting, 159 c|s clocks, 80 c|s glassware, 137 c|s porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—125 drums coaltar, 200 dms lead, 40 cases rubber goods, 700 c|s glassware, 44 c|s cycle parts, 302 c|s rayon goods, 50 c|s celluloide goods, 290 c|s cotton piecegoods, 70 c|s umbrella goods, 920 c|s cotton shirting, 400 c|s cotton yarn, 44 c|s nails, 50 c|s porcelainware, 30 c|s stationery, 50 c|s hardware, 165 c|s art silk yarn, 35 c|s enamel ware, 2210 dms paints, 2773 bundles brassware, 50 bundles copper circles, 1325 bundles steel bars.

From Kobe:—142 cases camphor 75 c|s ginger, 100 c|s porcelainware, 133 c|s glassware, 270 c|s cotton and art silk mixed shirting, 118 c|s cotton shirting, 30 c|s rubber goods, 280 c|s cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods, 590 c|s cotton piecegoods, 84 c|s rayon piecegoods, 200 c|s wire, 18 c|s silk piecegoods, 55 c|s silk yarn, 50 c|s umbrella goods, 148 c|s strawboards, 56 c|s matting, 120 c|s celluloide goods.

From Moji:—100 drums chemicals, 338 bags soda ash, 10 cases wax.

From Shanghai:—250 bales cotton yarn, 12 bls raw silk, 88 cases silk yarn.

From Canton:—60 bales raw silk, 450 bags cassia, 50 bgs sugarcandy, 100 cases palm fans.

From Hongkong:—225 bags sugarcandy, 35 cases salmon, 20 c|s preserves.

From Singapore:—100 bales cotton, 100 bags sago flour, 414 bundles rattans, 16 bags damar batu.

From Colombo:—27 bundles gunnies, 471 bags copra.

S S Himalaya; Agents L Triestino, from Trieste:—300 bundles cement sheets, 40 bdls marble chips, 3381 bdls dealwood boards, 73 bdls enamel ware, 420 bdls glass ware, 46 bdls bolts and nuts, 1270 bdls paper, 64 bdls wine, 11 bdls Fez caps, 45 bdls screws, 40 bdls soap, 50 bdls Primus stoves, 60 bundles chains, 190 bdls hollow-glass.

From Venice:—1100 bags barytes, 62 cases glass beads, 112 c|s machinery, 51 cases silk yarn, 37 c|s cotton goods with art silk embroidery.

From Bari:—500 bags almonds.

From Messino:—100 barrels citric acid.

From Port Said:—54 packages bedsteads.

From Aden:—44 nos empty dms, 20 bags gum myrah.

S S Gamaria; Agents M M and Co., from Bassein:—24145 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—20 bundles fibre, 16 bales cotton, 72 bags oorid husk dust.

From Cochin:—25 H|c tea, 67 bundles mats.

From Calicut:—107 packages tea, 404 bales cotton.

From Colombo:—39 bags rice.

S S Kenya; Agents M M and Co from Zanzibar:—1 case specie, 890 bales cloves.

From Durban:—55 bales chop barks.

From Daresalam:—45 bags gum.

From Mombassa:—1000 bags soda ash, 628 bags sandalwood, 150 boxes grapes, 111 bags glassware, 20 bundles skins, 11 cases ivory, 10944 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, April 12.

S S Strathnaver, for London:—21 cases animal skins, J F Levy; 3 bundles woollen carpets, J F Levy; 6 cases brassware, Thos Cook and Son.

S S Mundra, for Dunkirk:—880 tons manganese ore, Cox and Kings, Ltd.

For Middlesbro:—800 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—97 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 10 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 15 bales wool raw, A L Hassam; 470 bags groundnuts, N Moolji and Co; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss and Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For Marseilles:—140 bags turmeric, N Moolji and Co.

S S Stolzenfels, for Antwerp:—126 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co; 276 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—126 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram and Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Gydria:—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Maur, for Melbourne:—2716 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Toho Maru, for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore, for Kobe:—100 bls. cotton raw, Kotak and Co; 152 bls cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 245 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co; 2000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co, Ltd; 1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Toyama Maru, for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co; 100 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi and Co; 200 bls. cotton raw, Kotak and Co; 300 bls cotton raw, V Ladha and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, N Futehally and Co; 700 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokkaichi: —250 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw,: G K Kaisha, Ltd.

TEJI-MANDI

PREMIUMS

Bombay, April 12.

Cotton Broach J-A.	14 8 0
Silver Vaishakh	0 11 0
Silver Adhik Vaishakh	1 6 0
Gold Vaishakh	0 5 0
Gold Adhik Vaishakh	0 10 6
Linseed May	0 3 0
Linseed Sept.	0 10 0
Wheat May	0 1 6
Wheat Sept.	0 6 3
Castorseed May	0 12 0
Castorseed Sept.	2 5 0
Groundnuts May	0 10 0
Groundnuts August	2 8 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 11

May 51 7/8d plus 1/4d.
July 54 1/4d.
October 56 3/8d plus 1/4d.
December 57 1/2d. plus 1/8d

American Spinners Sell Futures

MAY LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK COTTON

Speculators Holding Aloof

WEATHER FAVOURABLE FOR CROP PREPARATIONS

Bombay, April 12

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on foreign buying but reacted later on spinners selling futures and unfavourable conditions in dry goods market.

SPECULATORS HOLDING ALOOF

There was no fresh news from Washington and professional operators were holding aloof pending the result of the Bankhead and Dies Silver Bills. There is no confirmation about the removal of the six bales tax free clause and in view of uncertainty regarding new measures speculators are not inclined to increase their risks. It is anticipated that the silver bill indicates some inflation but the demand was not sustained on the New York Cotton Exchange. The Wall Street market opened very firm but later on ruled easy owing to absence of any demand.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Latest cables state that the weather over the U.S. Cotton belt continues favourable indicating rapid and favourable preparations of the New American cotton crop. This season weather conditions are likely to play an important part in making the crop as several students anticipate that every year weather cannot be favourable. The long range forecast of weather is also not favourable but in the absence of any unfavourable development, there will be speculative enthusiasm.

BULLS UNLOAD.

Holders of May Contracts were unloading their purchases owing to approaching time of notices. There was also some long liquidation and the market ruled easy throughout the day and closed at about the lowest level of the day. At the opening there was some trade buying which was responsible for the opening rise of 4 points. In the absence of demand and increased selling pressure prices declined 14 points from the opening level and the market closed at a net decline of 10 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were also reduced by 10 points to 12.15 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet and prices declined under increased offerings. Futures closed at a loss of 4 to 8 points while spot cotton prices eased off 5 points to 12.16 c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at unchanged prices on Wednesday with May delivery quoted 6.11d. The market was quiet with a little trade calling. Later on there was moderate enquiry and prices improved 3 points and May delivery reached the highest level of the day 6.14 during the early part of the afternoon session. At the advance there was no demand and prices lost one point from the highest level on little hedge selling. The market closed quiet but steady at a net rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points to 6.41d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate demand and prices closed at a rise of three points. At the close May delivery was quoted 4.88, July 44.83 and October 4.88

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures section was irregular with a limited business and prices were irregular. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 2 points for the near months while distant deliveries closed at a rise of 4 points. Spot Sakels were one point down to 8.74. Uppers futures were irregular and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 2 points. Spot Upper Egyptian cotton prices closed one point lower at 6.85d. per lb.

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION.

The "Commerce and Finance" states:—

"Meanwhile practically all are ports reaching here continue to reflect the trend toward more intensive cultivation. Large sales of mules have been attributed to the replacement of old work-stock, but new animals will doubtless be more efficient than old, and according to the National Fertilizer Association, fertilizer tax tag sales in the Southern States for February showed an increase of 70 per cent. over last year. Promising as the preliminary outlook for large yields on a reduced acreage next season may be, and however important, favourable initial soil conditions followed by increased fertiliser applications and more intensive cultivation, and size of the crop will still depend upon weather during the planting and growing season."

PRIBATE CABLES.

New York.—May highest 12.08 +.04 (10 a. m.) lowest 11.94-10 (3 p. m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.14+.03 (2-45 p. m.) lowest 6.11 (10 1 a. m.)

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool agents:—

Liverpool:—Hedging against outsiders.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York—May liquidation and some long selling pending developments Bankhead Bill.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cable:

New York. No fresh developments Washington; demand not sustained; weather generally favourable, dry goods trade inactive.

Messrs. Bruel Co., have received the following cable dated 11th inst. (5-21 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs, Reynolds and Gibson:—

"No decided tendency for the present, advise purchases only on setbacks, and for moderate profits."

"Rubber—opinion advance unwarranted, restriction difficulties not yet over, expect same decline.

October-December 5 25/32; 5 27/32.

January-March 5 7/8; 5 15/16.

Copper £33-12-6."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 11.

May 1934	12.94—10
July 1934	12.05—11
October 1934	12.18—11
December 1934	12.29—11
January 1935	12.34—13
March 1935	12.45—10
Middling Spot	12.15—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 11.

May 1934	12.01—04
July 1934	12.07—06
October 1934	12.20—08
Middling Spot	12.16—05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 10.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
April 1934		6.13+02
May 1934	6.11	6.13+02
June 1934		6.12+02
July 1934	6.10	6.12+03
August 1934		6.11+03
September 1934		6.10+03
October 1934		6.08+03
November 1934		6.07+03
December 1934		6.06+02
January 1935		6.06+02
February 1935		6.06+02
March 1935		6.07+03
April 1935		6.07+02
Middling Spot		6.41+03

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 11.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.76
Fine (Good Staple)	4.91
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.06
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.77
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.92
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.07
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.43
Fine	3.53
Superfine	3.63
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.53
Fine	3.63
Superfine	3.73

NEW YORK.

New York, April 11.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	——
July 1934	12.16
October 1934	12.2[illegible]
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	12.03
July 1934	12.14
October 1934	12.28

LINSEED OILS.

London, April 11.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., April sellers £17/10.1/2

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £18/7 1/2

HALF HOLIDAY IN COTTON

The local cotton market will close at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 14th inst.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 12.

B C RATE.
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 to 15 May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May-June July.
Banks selling T T 1/6 Aug.-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-May
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6 5/32 June-July.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 260
Banks selling T T 258
Banks buying T T 256 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 586
Banks buying D D 596
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 57
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 97 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.16 1/4 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 12th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 12th inst.
London/Paris 78.25 11th inst.
London/Belgium 22.06 11th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.95 11th inst.
London/Italy 60.25 11th inst.
London/Berlin 13.07 11th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 11th inst.
London/New York 5.16 5/8 11th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.62 3/4 11th inst
Java/London 7.57 1/2 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-14-6 10th inst. £6-14-10 1/2 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 10th inst. 20 1/4 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 3/8 10th inst. 20 3/8 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 46.80 10th inst. 46 1/2 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 1 p.c. 10th inst. 1 p.c. 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 10th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Firm.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 11.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, April/May sellers 17/9

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, April/May sellers 17/9

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, April/May buyers 21/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, April 11.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Apl./May nominal 6/10 1/2.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7 1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7 1/2.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 11

SAKELLARIDIS:—

May 1934	8.54
July 1934	8.55
October 1934	8.38
November 1934	8.39
December 1934	8.39
January 1935	8.37
F. G. F. Spot	8.74

SEEDS.

London, April 11.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May paid £9-7-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-5-0.

LINSEED.

London, April 11.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton April/May paid £11-5-0.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton, April/May sellers £9-12-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton, April/May paid £11-8-9.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 11.

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb., 10 1/8 sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 11.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 11.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.07
Amsterdam	7.63
Brussels	22.05
Madrid	36.78
Milan	60.25
Berne	15.94-1/2
Paris	78.25
Prague	124.06
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate	5.16-7/16

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 11.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	9
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	19
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	10
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	52
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	22
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	44
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	51
Consolidated Gas	37
Columbia Gas	15
American Tel. & Tel.	119
Western Union Telg.	56
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	47
New York Central	36 3/4
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	31
Erie R. R.	23
Pennsylvania R. R.	35
Union Pacific R. R.	133
Great North Pfd.	30
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	44
Distillers Seagram	20
Amr. Tobacco B	73 1/2
Dupont	100
St. Oil of N. J.	47
Bethelehem Steel	45
United States Steel	52 3/4
American Smelting	45
Noranda Mines	44
Int. Nickel of Canada	28 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	17
Kennecott Copper	22 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
International Harvestor	43
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	24
General Motors	38 1/2
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	23
Goodyear Tyre	37
Mid. Con. Petroleum	14
Atlantic Refining	30
Socony	17
Plymouth Oil	14
American Radiator	16
Chase Bank	29 1/4
National City Bank	29
Sun Life of Canada	475
National Distillers	31
Celanese Corporation of Am.	38
Remington Rand	13
General Foods	35
Can. P. Rly.	17 1/2

Market firm at opening, easy at close.

EGYPTIAN UPPERS

Liverpool, April 11.

May	6.70+.02
July	6.72+.01
October	6.73—.01
November	6.75—.01
December	6.78—.01
January	6.78—.01
March	6.80+.01
Spot	6.85—.01

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, April 11.—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot sellers 5 5/8.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 11.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	41,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	3,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 11.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£ 16-1/8
Hongkong and Shangha. Bank (London Reg.)	137
P. & O. Banking Corporation. Nominal	£/1-01
National Bank of India	49
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	79-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	92
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-3/8
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	104-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	111

LONDON METALS.

London, April 11

	£
Copper Braziers	45
Yellow Metal	37-3/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 25 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	238-3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 11.

Silver.—Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	20-1/4
Forward	20-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 11.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-14-10 1/2

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 119 at Cross Rate 5.16 1/2

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-May 198/4—Liverpool May 6.10 Rs. 67 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J-A. 200—Liverpool July 6.09 Rs. 65 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A-May 198/4—New York May 11.94 Rs. 59 at Cross Rate 5.16 1/2.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J-A. 200—New York July 12.05 Rs. 59 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.16 1/2.

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, April 12.

The local Share Bazar ruled firm today with active bull support. Bombay Burma shares were firm with a large speculative buying Indian Cements and Shahabad shares were in great demand prices recorded sharp improvement. These shares being in the hands of investors offerings were limited. Tata Power shares were also very steady and Mill shares also improved in sympathy with firmness of raw cotton. The undertone of the market was good and chances are in favour of further improvement, however strong markets will attract some long liquidation.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 12.

Bom. Dyeing 711 9 715
Century 222 21 225
Central India 240 41 246.
Colaba 73 68 71 70.
Kohinoor 126/4 125 126/4.
New Great 112 115.
Simplex 71 70.
Swadeshi 168 74 175 173/12.
Bundi 29-2 10 20/8.
I. Cement 397 94 400 396 402/8.
T. Steel Dfd. 201 200 4 205.
T. Steel Ord. 56/12 57/2 56/14 57/8.
B. Steam 275 76 275.
B. Burma 453 56 55 61 58 63 461/14.
Andhra 1372 77 76 81 78 1381/4.
Tram Ord. 141/4 141/14.
Tata Power 1017 22 21 31 1028.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, April 12.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	275
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	715 0
250 Bradbury	55
100 Century	225 0
100 Central India	246 4
100 Colaba	70 0
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Elphinstone	0 12
100 Finlay	75 0
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	135
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	116 4
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	49 12
100 Kohinoor	126 4
250 Laxmi	712 8
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	525
250 Model	44 8
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	115 0
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phonix	268 12
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	3000
50 Simplex	70 0
100 Swadeshi	173 12
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9/12
500 Vishnu	1406 4
1,000 Western	758 12
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	88 8
25-50 Central	24 2
500 Imperial	1305 0
125/500 Imp. Conty	326/4
50-100 India	105/4
5 Union	4/9/6
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi	29/8
70 Gwalior	97 0
250 India	402/8
40 Katni Def.	1262 8
10 Katni Ord.	335
75 Okha	168/12
10 Punjab	18/7
100 Shahabad	350
70 United	94
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	10 3
15-75 New India	29 4
200 Oriental	3805
10-100 Vulcan	7/0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Olr	140 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1381/4
10 Ajmer	714
50 Bombay Tram	141/14
100 Bombay Suburban	133 12
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	140
1000 Tata Power	1023 12
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prentej	802/8
100 C. Province	80/8
100 Dhon. Baramati	85 0
100 Gujarat	61/8
100 Mandra Bhon.	79 8
100 Pachora Jamner	78 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Tapti Valley	735/10
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	16/10
30 Tata Steel Def.	205 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	57 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	196 4
50 Belapur Sugar	190 0
100 Bombay Steam	275
125 Bombay Burma	461 14
50 Bombay Burma Contry	159 6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2 9
50 Bombay Telephone	87 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	121 4
100 Indian Radio Def.	552/8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	476 14
1000 Por Canning	877/8
15 Scindia	9 9
30 Tata Construction	68 8
25 Tata Oil	17 14
PREF. SHARES.	
7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1226 4
6 per cent. Bom. Steam N	270 0
7 per cent Bom. Trams.	0
7 per cent Tata	0
5 per cent Central India (T. F)	472 8
7 per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent Katni 2nd	137/8
7-1/2 per cent Punjab Cement	14
7 1/2 per cent Tata Hydro	123 2
7/12 per cent Tata Power	1251/4
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	168/14
7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd	124 8
5-1/2 per cent Tata Mill	17/4
7 per cent Vishnu	850 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 12.

3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett	89 3 9
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	89 4 3
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett	102 9 0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	102 9 6
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	114 11 0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	114 12 0
TAX FREES	
4 p.c. 1953/63 Mysore	103 1 0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	114 8 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109 4 0
6 1/2 p.c. 1936 B D L	105 0 0
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	97 11 0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100 8 0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	103 2 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	100 8 0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Cash	108 2 1
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash	107 6 0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	107 13 0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	102 13 0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107 15 0
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B Cash	104 12 0
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)	
4 p.c. B P T 1974	97 8 0
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	97 0 0
5 p.c. M Deb 1959	117 12 0
6 p.c. M Deb 1954	119 0 0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	119 0 0
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	108 0 0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 89/3 and improved to Rs. 89/5 on scattered buying. At this level there was some liquidation.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 11.

Broach A-May Op. 197; Highest 204; Lowest 197; Closing 200 1/4.

Broach J-Aug. Op. 199 1/4; Highest 202 1/4; Lowest 199 1/4; Closing 202.

Oomra May Op. 173 1/2; Highest 176; Lowest 173 1/2; Closing 176.

Oomra July Op. 173 3/4; Highest 176; Lowest 173 3/4; Closing 176.

Bengal May Op. 130; Highest 133 1/2; Lowest 130; Closing 133 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 132 1/4; Highest 135; Lowest 132 1/4; Closing 135.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 14 1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 10th April	14,312
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,556,302
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,632,212
Decrease	65,910

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, April 11.

SAKELS.—	
May	15.76
July	15.92+.01
November	15.81+.04
January	15.85+.04
ASHMOUNI.—	
April	11.96+.06
October	12.03+.05
December	12.10+.05

WORLD STOCK OF AMERICAN COTTON

The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates the World's stock of American cotton on 1st March 1934 at [illegible] bales against 27,584,000 bales same time last year of which 11,081,000 bales are held in the U.S.A. and 4,329,000 bales in other hands. The stocks in the hands of farmers are considerably reduced and are estimated at 1,600,000 bales against 2,850,000 bales last year and 3,000,000 bales in 1932.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 12.

The local bullion market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Foreign advices were quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Shanghai T.T. on London opened today quiet at 1.4 3/16. Gold prices moved within a narrow range.

Ready silver	55 10 0
May delivery	61 7 0
June delivery	55 13 0
Ready gold	33 5 0
May delivery	33 5 6
June delivery	33 5 9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 11.

Spot Silver	46 3/4c
May delivery	46.60—.25c.
July delivery	46.85—.45c.

Tone:—Steady

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 12.

Java Ready	14 2 0
S. S. Subedar	4 6 0
March shipment	4 3 6
A-M. shipment	4 3 6
J-A. shipment	4 5 0
African ready	14 2 0
Britania ready	16 12 0
Birla Mills	14 2 0
Sariya Sugars	14 2 0
Cawnpore Kotaiya	20 10 0

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE.

Shanghai, April 12.

T. T. on London.—	
Previous closing	1.4 1/4
To-day's opening	1.4 3/16
To-day's closing	1.4 3/16
Difference.	—1/16

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 12

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 25; Highest Rs. 25/7; Lowest Rs. 24/14/6; Closing Rs. 25/6/6

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26; Lowest Rs. 25/14; Closing Rs. 26/5.

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 21/5; Closing Rs. 21/11

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/6; Highest Rs. 22/14/6; Closing Rs. 22/13

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 12.

Despite a decline of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market ruled very steady on active bull support. A prominent operator who was a free seller of single calls yesterday and was a large buyer came out with buying orders and the market ruled steady to firm.

Broach J-A. delivery was expected to open at Rs. 200 but the market opened firm at Rs. 201/4 and prices advanced to Rs. 202/4. There was utter absence of any selling as so far no tender is issued against Broad A-M. delivery contract.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point but later on was quoted 2 points down. The local market was firm owing to scarcity of offerings and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 202/12
Broach J-A. 203/12
Oomra May 178
Oomra July 177/8
Bengal May 132/12
Bengal July 134

READY COTTON SALES

April 12

300 A Damodar, Limbdi 188
310 Khimji Punja, Shegaon, 167 3/4
50 Langli and Co., Manmur, 9 off
56 Langli and Co., Mahu, 180 1/2
57 Langli and Co., Purna, 170 1/2
143 Narshi Nagshi Amraoti 1 off
157 Narshi Nagshi, Amraoti 2 1/2 off
200 Narshi Nagshi, Amod 8 on
100 Narshi Nagshi, Itola, 9 on
97 Narshi Nagshi Neemuch 44 off
55 Narshi Nagshi Nimbhora 42 off
54 Narshi Nagshi Chandur 4 off
52 Mithabhai Nathoo Satona 172
100 Mithabhai Mulkapur, 3 off
100 Anandilal Poddar, Dholera 82 off
78 Viram Ladha, Chalisgaon 161 1/2
100 Kotak and Co., Itola 10 on
310 K Damji, Shegaon 167 3/4
100 G G Kesha and Co., Itola 10 on.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 11

	New.	Old.
Bengal Superfine	144/47	...
Bengal Fine	140/42	...
Bengal F G	137/39	...
Sindh Punjab Fine	140/42	...
Sindh Punjab F G	137/39	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	191/96	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	191/96	...
Pundhurna Fine	183/86	...
Yeotmal Fine	181/83	...
Arvi Fine	181/83	...
Ellichpur Fine	182/84	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	174/76	...
Khamgaon Fine	174/76	...
Mulkapur Fine	168/71	...
Khandesh Fine	164/66	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	170/72	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	150/82	...
Broach Fine	210/12	...
Punjab/American	218	...
Punjab/American mix	208	...
Cambodia	...	255
Miraj/Sangli	...	170/75
Compta Good	...	180
Jinja	333	...
Busoga	336	...
Kampala	339	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 12

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	2,115	228,638
Central India	2,592	168,993
Barsi and Nagar	747	149,200
Hyderabad Gaorani	431	39,379
Berar	11,912	342,395
Central Provinces	1,168	82,286
Total Oomras	18,985	1,010891
Dholera	1,102	37,344
N W Provinces	...	7,678
Rajputana	799	34,720
Sind-Punjab	2,424	138,201
Broach	5,127	226,427
Coompta and Dharwar	305	12,177
Westerns-Northerns	796	6,784
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	7,865
Persian	...	1,301
American	...	24,056
Egyptian and African	1,781	90,113
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	31,279	1,597,581

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sep to 5th April.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	573	267,512
Japan and China	5,421	409,921
Coast Ports	...	10,067
Up-country by Rail	...	76,154
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Total	5,994	804,059
Japan	...	40,405
Total	5,994	804,059

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 12

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal					
U P ...	143	139	136	131	
Panjab ...	143	139	136	131	
Rajputana ...	143	139	136	131	
Oomra					
No. 3	184	181	179	176	...
C.P. No. 1	197	194	192	189	...
C.P. No. 2	190	187	185	182	...
Broach					
No. 2 ...	212	210	208	206	
Punjab-					
Ame. ...	218	216	214	212	
Surat ...	272	274	270	...	
Rajpipla ...	274	274	270	...	
Navsari ...	276	274	272	...	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 11-4-34	6936000	7638000
Receipts yesterday 11-3-34	41900	11000
Exports to date 11-4-34	6305000	6325000
Stock at Ports 6-4-34	3062000	4317000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-4-34	1598000	1839000
Stock at Liverpool 6-4-34	1088000	855000
Visible Supply 6-4-34	7167000	8728000
Quantity in Sight 6-4-34	10718000	11424000
Quantity out of Sight 6-4-34	10104000	9500000

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 12.

Linseed May	6 7 6
Linseed Sept.	6 11 0
Wheat May	3 14 9
Wheat Sept.	3 14 6

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1934

M.L.As Launch Attack Against Textile Pacts

Quota System Is Disastrous In Days Of Depression Says Ziauddin

GHUZNAVI CREATES A SCENE

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The Assembly met to-day to discuss the Textile Protcetion Bill. Sir Thomas Ainscough, British Trade Commissioner in India, was in the distinguished visitors' Gallery. Mr. Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary, was sworn in as a member of the Assmbly.

The President announced the following elected to the Central Advisory Council for Railways: Messrs. Navalrai, Maswood Ahmed, Raghbirsingh Sukhraj Rai and Sir Henry Gidney.

The following were elected to the Delhi University Court: Mr. Willayatullah, Pundit Sen, Mr. H. S. Brar and Mr. Brij Kishore.

TEXTILE BILL.

Sir J. Bhore moved the consideration of the Select Committee Report on the Textile Protection Bill. He said that four days' debate had already taken place on general principles underlying the measure and it would be unnecessary to cover the same ground.

CIRCULATION URGED.

Mr. Anklesaria moved an amendment urging the circulation of the Bill for report by June 13 so that it would be considered during the July session of the Assembly. He regretted that discussion on such an important bill had been curtailed to three days.

Mr. Joshi:—Leaders did it.

Mr. Anklesaria:—At least my leader tells me that he was a silent witness and did not like restriction." The speaker held that the measure meant the imposing of a burden of 80 crores of rupees on the taxpayers and consumers of India.

Mr. F. E. James:—How?

WHOSE INTERESTS?

Mr. Anklesaria: "I will show it presently. My motion is meant to protest against Millowners dominating the counsels of Government of India for the past 17 years: and against Government of India neglecting the interests of the agricuturists though times out of number they had been saying that agriculturists' interests were predominant.—A. P.

BHORE ADMITS THAT.

Proceeding, Mr. Anklesaria said that even Sir Joseph Bhore had admitted that the Bill involved very complex and refractory problems. He asked how the measure could be passed without sufficient time being given to competent people to consider the Bill. The Bill did not protect the interests either of the agriculturists or of the textile mill labourers, while mulcting consumers to a considerable extent.

THOSE TRADE PACTS.

The speaker then recapitulated the objections against the Indo-Japanese and the Indo-Lancashire Agreements which agreements had been accepted by the Government in the Bill and emphasised that the whole country had condemned the Agreements with one voice. Not only was there in this Bill this undesirable feature of the Agreements, but there was also an unparalleled phenomenon namely, that the Select Committee instead of lowering the taxation, had enhanced it from 23 to 31 per cent. (Cries of shame). On this ground alone, the speaker held, it was necessary that the Bill should be circulated.

CONDITIONAL SUPPORT.

Dr. Ziauddin wanted to know the effect of the bill on the revenue of the country and whether it would lead to fresh taxation. He supported protection provided the five conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission were fulfilled.

PEOPLE OVERTAXED.

The real problem, was to raise the price level of agricultural products, which compared with the price of commodities had gone down much more. People were already overtaxed. In other countries the unemployed were maintained by the public revenue, whereas in India four annas in the rupee, which he called an invisible tax, went for the maintenance of friends and relatives.

THAT MODY-LEES PACT.

Dealing with the Japanese Agreemen., Dr. Ziauddin expressed, the opinion that the quota system would prove disastrous in days of depression though it might be good at a time of boom.

Dr. Ziauddin alluded to the oversight of Government in not deciding the manner of shipping Indian cotton to Japan. The advantages to India from the Mody-Lees Pact were hypothetical.

LEVY ON SILK.

Referring to the cottage industry he stressed the necessity of finding a position of equilibrium which might be advantageous to handloom weavers. He suggested the levy of the same duty on silk as on cotton. As regards hosiery, he said that difficulties would have disappeared if Government had followed the Tariff Board's recommendation and made a variation in the duties according to sizes.

Sardar Jarbansingh Brar expressed his opposition to the very idea of giving protection except in very extreme cases as protection perpetuated inefficiency and made the industry addicted to it.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

GUZNAVI APOLOGIZES.

Mr. A. H. Guznavi advocated the cause of imported hosiery and after going into the history of taxation on hosiery from Tariff Board proposals to Select Committee discussion, he remarked that in order to raise the duty on hosiery, certain interested persons had been secretly going to the House of the Commerce Member.

Mr. Ramsay Scott: I have not been to his House.

Sir Joseph Bhore (angrily): Who has been to my house? It is absolutely false.

Mr. Guznavi: I apologize. What I meant was that discussions were going on without our knowledge.

EXPUNGE THIS PART.

The President pointed out to Mr. Guznavi that probably he did not realise that what he was saying was a very serious charge and he directed that this part of the debate be expunged from the proceedings.

Mr. Guznavi:—Sir, I apologize.

Concluding Mr. Guznavi sked that if Government intended to raise the duty on hosiery to 12 annas per maund it should be done after a fresh investigation.

WHY NOT SCRAP THAT FARCE.

Mr. S. C. Mitra complained that the Tariff Board's statements of facts were not accepted by the Government and the Select Committee were hustled into accepting statements of the Central Board of Revenue. If this was Government's attitude, why not dispense with the farce of the Tariff Board. He supported the demand of Mr. B. Das and Mr. Thampan in their note of dissent that, while giving protection to the industry, Government should supply figures regarding the amount of yarn consumed by the handloom weaver and the percentage of imported yarn. If the handloom weaver consumed more of foreign yarn he would then urge the reduction of duty on foreign yarn.

Haji Wajiuddin said that the silk duty protected only Mysore and Kashmir.

He asked:—Did these States co operating in other matters to deserve this protection?

Sir Joseph Bhore said that he would not reply to the discourses of Mr. Anklesaria and Dr. Ziaud-

(Continued on Page 8.)

CURFEW ORDER STILL IN FORCE

U. P. Home Member's Statement On Ajodhya Riots

LUCKNOW, April 12.

The recent communal riots at Ajodhya and neighbouring places formed the subject matter of interpellations by Pandit Shrisadayatan Pande, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, when the U. P. Council met this morning.

The Home Member made a statement setting forth in detail the circumstances leading to the outburst of communal passion. Four Muslims were murdered in the rioting, 18 Muslim houses or huts destroyed, the Babri mosque badly damaged and two other mosques slightly damaged. He added that curfew order was still in force there, though conditions were now practically normal.

The total arrests so far were 53 in Ajodhya, 21 Hindus and 5 Muslims had been arrested presumably in connection with the riot at Shahjahanpur.

Replying to Mr. Chintamani's supplementary questions the Home Member said that no further arrests were being made.—A. P.

"CHALLENGE OF SWARAJ PARTY"

Govt. Cannot Evade Lifting Of Ban On Congress

MR. ASAF ALI AND "STATESMAN" PARA

NEW DELHI (By Mail)

With reference to the communication by the special representative of the "Statesman" appearing in the issue of that paper of April 9, under the caption "Next move awaited," Mr. Asaf Ali in a statement to the press says:—

"Apparently the special correspondent of the "Statesman" knows the mind of the Government if all he says in his communication to that paper in today's issue is true. I never expected that resurgence of political activities in the country would be looked upon by the Government as a welcome substitute for the inertia which must been regarded as an ideal atmosphere for exercise of autocratic powers. Nothing was further from any reasonable person's imagination than that either Government or reactionaries would go into an excess of jubilation over the challenge of Swaraj party. But it is a little irony of fate that those who used to accuse the Congress of being a one man show, are now after an unequivocal pronouncement from him seeking ratification of his decision from the Congress. Further, this constitutional meticulousness assumes ridiculous aspect when it is remembered that all the office-bearers of the Congress are either outlaws or in prison and Congress organisations are banned.

"VICIOUS CIRCLE

"If by any chance the All India Congress Committee meets informally its decision would be obmally its decision would be objected to as informal and its further ratification by the Indian National Congress cannot meet without the raising of the ban from its constituent bodies and the ban cannot be lifted until Congress meets and Mahatma Ghandi's advice is ratified. It is too much of a vicious circle to allow Congress to function. A legitimate suspicion arrives that it is a side-tracking device to delay matters as late as possible to "hold the ring" for reactionary forces to foregather.

THEY KNOW

"But those who are responsible for the revival of Swaraj Party are not unaware of these tactics No pretext can now avail the Government in delaying the next move which is due from them in the shape of lifting the ban on the Congress, otherwise judgment must go against them by default."—(United Press).

NEW CHAIRMAN OF SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Mrs. Shafi Tyebji was elected Chairman of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Corporation on Wednesday evening.

OUT TO BREAK GHOSE'S RECORD

Two Swimmers To Make Attempts In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Two more attempts to break the endurance swimming record will be made here shortly.

Narayana Swami Iyer of Paighat (Malabar) will take to water on Thursday next and attempt to break the world record set up by P. Ghose, reputed Bengali swimmer who achieved this distinction by continuously swimming for 70 hours in a lake at Rangoon last October.

A certain local swimmer also will attempt on April 22, continuous swimming in handcuffs for 25 hours with a view to beat the record of 24 hours created recently by P. Ghose in this novel method of swimming.—United Press.

NATIONAL WEEK IN LAHORE

LAHORE, April 10

National week is being celebrated here for the last four days. The main feature of the programme is the hawking of Khaddar. A number of parties of Nationalist workers are carrying on this activity, and they also exhort men and women to use Swadeshi cloth. Such parties have so far been able to sell Khaddar worth Rs. 2,000. Dr Gopichand, Mrs. Dr. Nihalchand, Bibi Purandevi, Saradr Sardul Singh, Mrs Sardul Singh, Lala Thakurdass Kapur and Shrimati Omvati are among those who daily hawk khadi.—A P.

TWO CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH

MADURA, April 12.

Three children playing with matches dropped a lighted match stick which fell on an adjoining hay rack. The children played on little realising what they had done.

Soon after the hay rack was in blaze and four huts nearby were also burnt down. Fearing their father's anger the children hid themselves in a fifth hut close by, which in turn was caught in the flames burning to death two of the children, a boy and a girl under ten years, while the third girl was badly burnt and is lying in a precarious condition in hospital.—A. P.

Allegations Against Jind Hindus

KARACHI, April 12.

A public meeting of the Muslims of Karachi, Syed Mohamed Aslam, Bar-at-Law presiding passed a resolution expressing indignation at an alleged provocative action of Hindus of Jind State inside a mosque and urging the Maharaja of Jind to mete out punishment to the culprits.—A. P. Special.

CEYLON LABOURERS OUSTED

Union President Asks Them To Behave Better In Future

COLOMBO, April 11.

That an attempt was now being made by the contractors of various Companies to employ cheap Indian Labour, thus depriving the Ceylonese men of their livelihood, was the complaint made by Ceylonese labour coolies to discuss which a meeting of the Ceylon Labour Union was held yesterday in Colombo.

Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe, the President of the Union, who took the Chair explained the present position of Ceylones workmen in the harbour. One night last week the contractors had not employed a single Ceylonese for work on board a ship with the result that they came in a body to him and made their complaint.

He made inquiries and found that many of the contractors did not wish to employ Ceylonese labour, because these men when they went on board a ship sometimes behaved badly by breaking open bottles of whisky and consuming their contents there, or by using obscene language and not obeying their foreman and in various other ways they displeased their masters.

Mr. Goonesinghe exhorted those present to learn a lesson from the past and behave better in the future. If they kept on doing as they liked the result would be that the foreign labourer would oust them from their legitimate places.

THE RESOLUTION

A resolution requesting the General Council of the Trade Union Congress to investigate and report on the number of Indian and Ceylonese labourers employed in the harbour was put to the meeting and passed.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S CROWDED PROGRAMME

To Open Industrial School At Ranchi

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 11.

Mahatma Gandhi who arrives back at Patna on the 24th will devote from 25th April to May 4th to touring different parts in South Bihar in connection with Harijan work. Leaving Patna on the morning of the 25th by train he visits Arrah and Buxar and reaches Jasidih the same night, whence he proceeds by car to Deoghar reaching there on the 26th morning. Having attended the Sanatanists' public meeting he comes back to Jasidih by car and takes train for Gaya. He holds a public meeting at Gaya on the morning of the 27th and visits Chhatra the same day reaching Hazaribagh in the evening where he hold a public meeting. On the 28th he visits Gumia. Bermo and Jharia by car, halting at night at the latter place. On the 29th he leaves for Purulia where he takes his midday meal and rests. He again leaves for Ranchi reaching there the same afternoon by car. On the 30th he observes his usual silence at Ranchi. On the 1st, 2nd and 3rd he remains there and performs the opening ceremony of the Industrial School Building. On the 4th May he leaves Ranchi for Chakradharpur whence he takes train to Tatanagar where he performs a public function the same afternoon leaving for Jharsukhada the same night by the Bombay Mail.

SMUGGLING GANJA THROUGH PUMPKINS!

RANGOON, April 12.

A novel method of smuggling Ganja was detected when a Railway Police constable arrested a Burman carrying three pumpkins.

The Burman had alighted from the Prome Down Mail last night. His suspicious manners led to his arrest and on search, 350 tolas of Ganja was found inside the pumpkin.—United Press.

Fresh Disclosures In Goodrich Co. Director's Case

Former Secretary And Auditor Throw Light On "Secret Discount Register"

The cross examination of the accountant of the Goodrich Tyre Company was continued on Thursday by J. A. Wilson, the accused in the case, before Mr. Justice Wadia and a common jury at the criminal sessions of the High Court.

Wilson stands charged with the alleged breach of trust of an aggregate sum of Rs. 28,744, belonging to the company while he was working in the capacity of Managing Director of the firm.

COMPANY SUFFERS HEAVY LOSS.

Witness in answer to questions put to him by the accused, stated that the company had suffered heavy losses for three years ending 30th September 1932. The total net losses of the company for the year ending 1930 was approximately Rs. 1 3/4 lakhs for the year ending 1931 it was about Rs. 8 lakhs, for the year ending 1932 it approximated to Rs. 7 3/4 lakhs. He admitted that the powers of the local management were limited only to a withdrawal of Rs. 37,500 from the treasury account in any one month, and in February 1932 this limit was "exhausted" and no more money could be obtained from the treasury account. At that time, the balance in the working fund stood at Rs. 3,366|7|6 and he remembered that Wilson called for a loan of Rs. 3,600 from Mr. Mckee. He did not know what the loan was meant for; nor could he claim any knowledge of Mr. Mckee paying the amount in cheque or in cash, but if the money were intended for payment of the salary of the staff, then obviously it must have been paid by Mr. Mckee in cash as all the money paid into the company in cheque would go into the treasury account.

WITNESS GETS LOANS FOR OFFICE.

Mr. Murthi, further cross-examined, admitted that at that particular time the local branch were constantly short of funds. Witness had personally secured loans once or twice from his friends for the purposes of the office. It was in the March of 1932 that a sum of Rs. 3,000 was received from Mr. Manubhai Desai of Ahmedabad.

Wilson had asked witness not to enter this deposit into the Company's account but to put it as a separate fixed deposit account. Mr. Murthi remembered Wilson asking him once whether he knew which bank gave the maximum interest on a fixed deposit. It was a fact that deposits received from dealers could only go into the treasury account only if it were meant for Company's purposes.

Witness knew that Wilson was going on leave on 23, April 1933, because Mr. McKee had asked him to hand the accused's routine work over to him (Mr. McKee).

QUESTIONS ABOUT ROUGH CASH BOOK

Wilson then asked the witness the following questions:—

Q—You stated in answer to a question put to you yesterday regarding the rough cash-book that it was the company's proper accounting record and supposing that an erroneous entry had been made in the rough cash-book by the cashier in respect of a sum of money, do you suggest that the cashier drew on his imagination for details written in the book when that becomes apparent in the course of any examination the book is subjected to?

"A.—Yes, subject to correction. Wilson then gave the witness a concrete example of a cashier receiving Rs. 1,000 and entering it as Rs. 100. Witness replied that the error would become apparent when the dealer complains to the office about the receipt which would naturally bear the sum entered to in the ledger.

Q.—In February 1933, during my absence, in Europe, did you or did you not make any search or reference to the secret discount register or the private journal?

A.—No. I did not.

Miss Dorothy Newnes, former secretary to Mr. Wilson, was the next person called to the witness-box.

"SECRET DISCOUNT REGISTER"

Examined by the counsel for the prosecution, Miss Newnes testified to the existence of a secret discount register, which she said, was now missing from the office of Goodrich Rubber Company. She did not know the contents of the register, but she knew that it contained the names of dealers. She had the files, known as the "special arrangement file" in her possession, and it contained some receipts, but she was not sure if it contained all the receipts or that the file was complete.

Cross-examined by the accused, Miss Newnes, stated that she had no conversations with Mr. Mckee at any time, about the case, and the only time she had anything to do about it was when he statement was recorded, and when Inspector Lyons asked her to testify to some letters which she had typed for Mr. Wilson.

Question:—"What do you think my and Mr. Mckee's relations were during my term of office. Were we good friends?

Answer:—I do not think so.

Question:—We had some nasty quarrels. Is it not?

Answer:—Not in my presence. Witness claimed knowledge of the fact that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Mckee had frequent discussions in the former's office about business. Witness also deposed that Mr. Wilson was officiating in the capacity of a comptroller as well as the Director of the firm.

AUDITOR IN WITNESS BOX.

Mr. Cyril Walker Lloyd, senior auditor of the Goodrich Rubber Company, and a member of Messrs. Forbes and Rhodes, stepped into the witness-box as the next witness.

"SECRET DISCOUNTS".

Mr. Lloyd was the auditor who audited the company's accounts in September 1932. The procedure of auditing the voucher register, was, to audit first all the items except those that came under the caption "No. 2 accounts". These vouchers he used to collect separately and then he used to ask Mr. Wilson for details regarding them. These vouchers had receipts from the dealers. Secret discounts were also credited to the dealer's accounts without being paid in cash.

Question:—"Have you come across any other way of paying cash (to dealers) for secret discounts without putting it through the accounts in the way you now described?

Answer:—"I have not."

Question:—"Up to when?"

Answer:—"Up to the end of September 1932.

Mr. Mc I. Kemp assisted by Mr. Eastley conducted the prosecution. The accused defended himself. Mr. Chambers of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., watched the proceedings in the interests of the firm.

The case was adjourned till today (Friday).

NO MORE LONG-DRAWN TRIALS?

Drastic Changes In Cr. P. C. Proposed

NEW DELHI, April 12

It is reliably understood that the Government of India propose to make several drastic changes in the existing Criminal Procedure Code and bring the same in line with the criminal Law of other countries including England.

They have accordingly issued a circular embodying their proposals in this behalf and invited the opinions of all Magistrates and Judges. The object of these changes is stated to be their anxiety to prevent long-drawn trials in view of the experience gained from the Meerut and the Lahore Conspiracy Cases, and the press comments in London on the results of the Former case.—(United Press).

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